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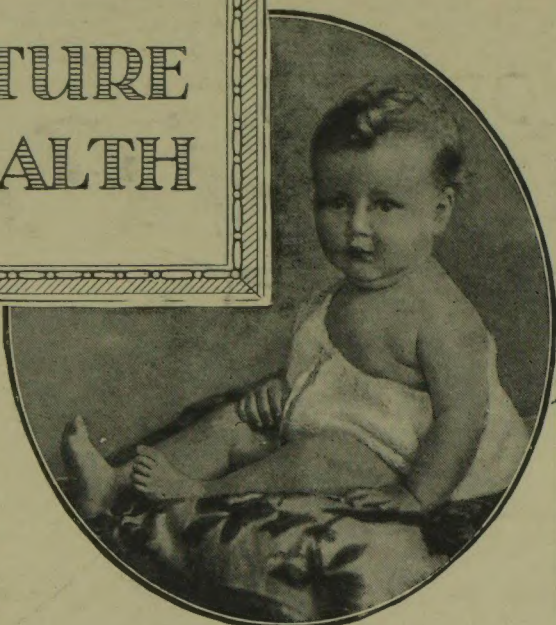
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SOCIAL PROBLEMS

7.



A, having telephoned to the Bromide-Browns two hours ago, deeply regretting that he is after all unable to dine and theatre with them owing to a severe attack of scarlet fever, finds himself in the adjacent box to them, at the same moment that they find him.

What should A do?

The correct answer is, of course—

LIGHT AN ABDULLA.

Fougasse.

ABDULLA SUPERB CIGARETTES

Turkish

Egyptian

Virginia

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1925.

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THE FIRST-KNOWN SCULPTURE OF THE HUMAN FACE: A 20,000-YEAR-OLD IMAGE FASHIONED FROM PART OF A MAMMOTH'S THIGH-BONE, DISCOVERED BY PROFESSOR ABSOLON AT THE GREAT PREHISTORIC SITE IN MORAVIA. (ACTUAL SIZE.)

IN our last number we were able to announce a discovery which is regarded as the most important ever made in the field of prehistoric research—that is, the site of a great settlement of palæolithic man at Predmost, in Moravia, with many human skeletons and works of primitive art and craftsmanship, and vast quantities of mammoth and other animal bones. This great discovery, which had never before been given adequate publicity, was introduced in our pages last week by a preliminary appreciation from the pen of a famous British anthropologist. In the present issue we commence the

[Continued opposite.



THE OLDEST-KNOWN SCULPTURE OF THE HUMAN FACE IN THE WORLD: A PROFILE VIEW OF THE ABOVE HEAD DISCOVERED AT PREDMOST

[Continued.]

full and authoritative account of the whole excavation, written by the eminent Czecho-Slovakian scientist, Professor D. K. Absolon, of the University of Prague, who is in charge of the work, and to whom the credit is due for its great extension and organisation, and the wonderful discoveries which have resulted within the past few months. His article is accompanied by a further instalment of remarkably interesting illustrations.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PROF. D. K. ABSOLON, OF PRAGUE UNIVERSITY, CURATOR OF THE MORAVIAN GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AT BRNO, AND CHIEF DISCOVERER OF THE PREDMOST SITE.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I GRIEVE to state that I committed a very shameful and shocking crime in this paper last week. I will add, with a proper firmness, that I propose to commit it again this week. I had the exceedingly bad taste to mention a book I had written, and even to answer a journalistic comment upon it. My crime is thus founded on my previous criminality, and even works back to the black primordial sin of having written a book called "The Everlasting Man." Before that crime is fortunately forgotten, and covered by a merciful amnesty of oblivion, I wish to appeal against one particular judgment, given by the *Times* Literary Supplement. My real motive, as it was last week, is simply that I think the subject much more interesting than the book.

Now the critic in the *Times* said, with many graceful concessions, that it was all very well for me to glorify Christendom because it had resisted Islam, but it would be equally easy to retort that Islam had resisted Christendom. He almost playfully suggested that I should write as a companion volume a History of Islam. It was doubtless a very legitimate piece of chaff at the expense of my journalistic readiness to write on all sorts of subjects of which I know nothing. That, I imagine, is almost the definition of a journalist. But, though I may not know very much about Islam, I do know something about what I said about Islam. And I venture to say that on this point the *Times* reviewer is not very accurate. If he can bring himself to the exceedingly tiresome effort of opening my book again after he has reviewed it (a thing inevitably revolting to any reviewer of proper tastes and traditions) he will see he is mistaken about what I actually said. I never based my sense of the superiority of Christendom to Islam on the fact that it had resisted Islam. And, curiously enough, the only thing I was really trying to prove, in the passage about Christendom resisting Islam, was one which could be proved quite as well from Islam resisting Christendom.

What I maintain about resistance to Islam is this. I said that people have tried to explain Christianity in various ways by saying it was not merely Christian. Some say it was Roman; as they put it, the Church is but the ghost of the Empire sitting on the ruins of Rome. Others say it is merely Buddhist or Manichean, an infusion out of Asia in the general melting down of the old civilisation. And others, again, say it is merely what Matthew Arnold called the influence of Hebraism. He would have said that Hebraism prevailed over Hellenism, when Christianity prevailed over Paganism. Or, as Disraeli put it, the Semitic spirit prevailed and imposed its one God in place of all the gods of Greece. To this I answer that the Christian Church proved itself independent of all these things because it was at war with all these things. Christianity was Christianity; it was not Hebraism, because it struggled to the death with Hebraism; it was not Manicheism, because it fought like fury against the Manichees. The Church was the Church; it was

not the Empire, because it defied the Empire—not only at the beginning, when the Emperors were Pagan, but also afterwards, when the Emperors became Arian. It is not the ghost of the Roman Empire sitting on its own grave, for a very simple reason. Amid all the wild and weird ghost-stories that have been told, nobody ever told a story about a man fighting for his life and being killed by his own ghost. And the world did see enacted the actual story of the heretic Emperors fighting for their life against the religion risen from the dead. So, in the same way, I argued about Islam. I said the Church was certainly not merely an attack of Hebraism upon Hellenism, because when there really was such an attack the Christians may be said to have fought fiercely on the side of Hellenism. The Christian creed was not merely the Semitic spirit rushing West, because, when the Semitic spirit did undoubtedly and unmistakably rush West, all the Christians lived and longed and strove only to drive it back into the East. In other words, if the Church was only a vanguard of Eastern fanaticism, it was a vanguard that unaccountably

if Richard Cœur-de-Lion had turned back from Acre as he turned back from Jerusalem, if Lepanto had been as much of a disaster as Hattin, if the Turks had taken Vienna as they took Constantinople and if the Moors had remained in Spain as they remained in Morocco, if Charles Martel had fallen at Tours as Roland fell at Roncesvalles, or if Allenby had failed before Jerusalem as his comrades failed in Gallipoli—if in every single conflict between Christian and Moslem the Moslem had been the victor—the only fact I was there concerned with proving would be only the more completely proved. I was not there proving the superiority of Christendom to Islam, but only the dogged defiance of Christendom against Islam. And that dogged defiance would seem much more defiant and much more dogged if it had really resisted through a whole history of endless and hopeless disaster.

My reasons for thinking Christendom superior to Islam are stated in a totally different part of the book, and are a totally different sort of reasons. They have nothing to do with the fact that Christendom resisted

Islam, either successfully or unsuccessfully. I am not such a fool as to suppose that mere fighting could prove a creed to be true, especially in a fight where both the false creed and the true produced such splendid fighters. I think Christianity truer than Islam on a general view of truth. And this also was what I said in my very rambling and unsatisfactory book, as anybody can find out by the painful and laborious experience of reading it. But since a barefoot pilgrimage to the Holy Land, or the sufferings of the Crusaders in the burning desert, may well seem a less toilsome way of arriving at the truth, I will quote one or two of the things that I really did say when I really was trying to show that our religion is more philosophical than the creed of the great Arabian. I said that Christianity contains more; that things exist in it side by side, which are separated and solitary in other systems. "Islam may be equally military; it does not even pretend to be equally metaphysical and subtle." Or, again, I said, "Where is Our Lady of the Moslems, a woman made for no man and set above all angels?" It is therefore, I would submit, an injustice to



THE "MUSSOLINI" OF PERSIA, WHO BEGAN LIFE AS A GROOM: RIZA KHAN PAHLEVI, THE PRIME MINISTER, NOW TEMPORARY DICTATOR SINCE THE DEPOSITION OF THE SHAH.

The Persian Parliament (Mejliss) proclaimed on October 31 the deposition of the Kajar Dynasty, and entrusted temporary power to the Prime Minister, Riza Khan Pahlevi, pending the establishment of a final form of constitutional government. The Shah, who is in Paris, has been abroad since November 1923. Riza Khan has had a romantic career. Formerly a groom, he was selected during the war, by General Ironside, commanding the British forces in north-west Persia, to organise the Persian Army, a task which he performed effectively. In 1921, after a *coup d'état*, he assumed the office of War Minister, and in October 1923 he became Premier. In March of last year he was only restrained from declaring a Republic by the opposition of the Shiah clergy. An able soldier and political leader, he is at present virtually Dictator of Persia. He has been called "the Persian Mussolini."—[Photographs by P. and A. and Vandyk.]



DEPOSED BY THE MEJLISS OWING TO HIS REFUSAL TO RETURN TO HIS KINGDOM: THE SHAH OF PERSIA, SIXTH AND LAST OF THE KAJAR DYNASTY.

waged war on its own rearguard without stopping for a thousand years. It seems only sane to suppose that these were not two forms of the Semitic spirit, but two very different spirits. I will not say that one of them was an Anti-Semitic spirit, for the word has another and much sillier significance, and is a signal for all the fools on both sides.

Now that argument may be right or wrong, but it is merely a matter of fact that the *Times* criticism does not touch it. If I did write a history of Islam, full of nothing but the triumphs of Islam, it would prove this point quite as clearly as any history of Christendom. If the whole real history had in fact been full of nothing but the triumphs of Islam, it would prove my point about Christendom. If Godfrey de Bouillon had been no more successful than St. Louis,

represent me as basing the Christian case upon a mere boasting about the battlefields of Syria or brandishing of the battleaxe of King Richard. I base the Christian case not upon a war, but upon a peace; and especially on that most paradoxical of all forms of peace, the harmony between peace and war. I prefer the Crusader to the Sheikh and the Cross to the Crescent, because (if I may repeat the outrage of quoting myself) "in the soul of St. Louis the lion lay down with the lamb." But this shall be my last outrage; save under intolerable provocation, I will not offend again by a defence. I merely think it worth-while to note that on a not unimportant historical question the real case for Christendom still stands, and that it may be defensible to defend what I actually said, where even the most scholarly and responsible critics may attack what I did not say.

OUR ANAGLYPHS.

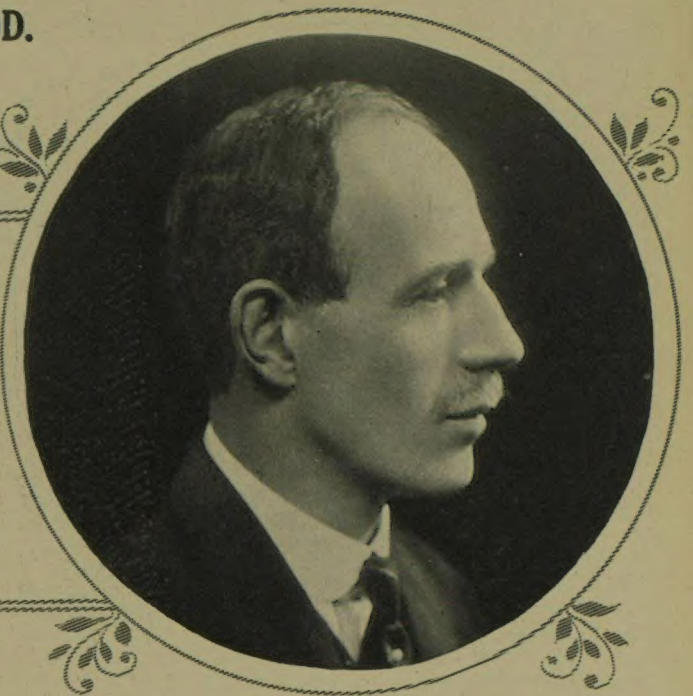
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THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA; AND LADY DOROTHY WOOD.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HAY WRIGHTSON, LAFAYETTE, CENTRAL PRESS, AND HUGH CECIL.



A STATESMAN
WITH INDIA
"IN THE
BLOOD":
THE
RIGHT HON.
EDWARD
WOOD, M.P.,
THE NEW
VICEROY.



WIFE OF THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD WOOD, M.P.: LADY DOROTHY WOOD



THE NEW VICEROY AS HE APPEARED DURING THE WAR: MR. EDWARD WOOD AS A MAJOR OF THE YORKSHIRE DRAGOONS.



WIFE OF THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA: LADY DOROTHY WOOD, DAUGHTER OF THE LATE EARL OF ONSLOW.

The Right Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, M.P., has been appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India in succession to the Earl of Reading, who is to retire from that office next April. Mr. Wood, who is the only surviving son and heir of Lord Halifax, President of the English Church Union, may be said to have India "in the blood," as grandson of Sir Charles Wood, the first Lord Halifax, who was President of the Board of Control from 1852 to 1855, and Secretary of State for India from 1859 to 1866. The new Viceroy was born in 1881. He first entered Parliament in 1910 as Member for Ripon,

and has sat for that constituency ever since. When the war began he served in France with his regiment, the Yorkshire Dragoons Yeomanry. He has since been Under-Secretary for the Colonies, President of the Board of Education, and Minister of Agriculture in the present Government. In 1921 he made a tour of inspection in the West Indies for the Colonial Office, and last year he visited Denmark to study agricultural methods. In 1922 he handed over his historic seat of Temple Newsam to the Corporation of Leeds. Mr. Wood married in 1909 Lady Dorothy Onslow, daughter of the fourth Earl of Onslow.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

SOMETIMES the reviewer finds it possible to marshal his weekly batch of books under the banner of some general idea or common characteristic. This week the batch simply refuses to submit to such discipline: it is a rally of irreconcilables—travel and adventure, academic biography, and criminology.

On the old-fashioned principle of *place aux dames*, let us first consider "FROM RED SEA TO BLUE NILE," Abyssinian Adventures, by Rosita Forbes, with a Map and sixty-one Illustrations from Photographs by the Author (Cassell; 25s. net). This author might well say, with Odysseus of many devices—

I cannot rest from travel; I will drink
Life to the lees:

for she has already to her credit several other records of adventurous journeyings, among them "The Secret of the Sahara: Kufara" (an account of her memorable trip with Hassanein Bey, mentioned on this page last week, to the stronghold of the Senussi), and a later work, "Raisuni: the Sultan of the Mountains." For her the untraveller world still gleams through the arch of experience. "The perfect journey," she writes, "is never finished; the goal is always just across the next river, round the shoulder of the next mountain. There is always one more track to follow, one more mirage to explore. Achievement is the price which the wanderer pays for the right to venture."

The woman traveller—that is, one in a position of leadership or independence—is a thoroughly modern phenomenon. Lady Hester Stanhope was a century in advance of her time. Even to-day, however, there are not many women, probably, endowed with sufficient enterprise and force of character to do all that has been done by Rosita Forbes. Moreover, along with courage and determination, she combines the inestimable gifts of wit and humour, and it is these qualities which make her literary manner so delightful. From a considerable experience of travel books, I cannot recall any to compare with hers for sustained vivacity. She writes with the same tireless *verve* that she evidently brings to the art of travelling. Discomforts endured, difficulties overcome, and dangers out-faced merely act as stimuli to her inexhaustible energy and her irrepressible sense of fun.

In her new book she does not pose as an authority on the country she traversed, as some writers do after a brief tour. Yet her description and the excellent photographs that illustrate it will give the reader a better idea of modern Ethiopia than might be gained from a more pretentious work. The scope of the volume is well summed up in her foreword. "This is not a book on Abyssinia. It is the record of three months on mule-back, the story of what happened to Mr. Harold Jones, cinema operator, and myself during an eleven-hundred-mile trek through mountains and forests, rivers and deserts, in search of photographic material. It is a tale of adventures serious and frivolous, of what we saw and heard and did between the Red Sea and the Blue Nile, but it is only an impression of Abyssinia as she appeared from tent and saddle."

The journey began at Jibuti, a port on the Red Sea in French Somaliland, and proceeded by a zigzag route through Addis Ababa, the Abyssinian capital (where the travellers were entertained by the Regent, Ras Tafari, and the Empress Zaiditu), across the upper reaches of the Blue Nile, to end on the frontier of the Italian province of Eritrea. The chief goal of the pilgrimage was Lalibela, with its wonderful group of churches hewn out of solid rock. These are vividly described, as well as other historic places, such as Axum, with the legendary tomb of the Queen of Sheba, and the picturesque old Portuguese castles at Gondar. The author is naturally interested in the life and position of women and marriage customs, to which a chapter is devoted. Throughout the story, however, it is the writer's own personality, the amusing dialogue, the resource and indomitable spirit she displays in coping with vicissitudes, that constitute the great charm of this very entertaining as well as informative book.

Who would not be beguiled by "A book of murders, maroonings, treasure-hunts, piracies, mutinies, and tales of horror on the high seas"? So runs the sub-title of Mr. J. G. Lockhart's new volume, "STRANGE ADVENTURES OF THE SEA" (Philip Allan and Co.; 8s. 6d. net), a fresh collection

of true tales analogous to his previous one entitled "Mysteries of the Sea." These dramatic episodes, excellently retold, from the real romance of the sea, prove once more that truth can be not only stranger but more thrilling than fiction. Here we have, for example, the grim story of the wreck of the *Grosvenor* and the terrible experiences of her survivors in savage Africa. This adventure is even yet not ended, after nearly a century and a half, for we learn that another syndicate is at work to-day attempting to recover the bullion and treasure from the timbers of the old ship embedded beneath silted sand among the surf-beaten rocks at Laambas on the coast of Pondoland.

Other chapters (there are twelve in all, each dealing with a separate incident or group of kindred incidents) relate the adventures of John Fox, of Edward Teach, nicknamed Blackbeard, the famous buccaneer; Philip Ashton, Mary Ann Talbot, and Aaron Smith. Among famous instances of marooning we get the true story of Alexander Selkirk, who in Cowper's phrase, calls himself "monarch of all I survey," and who was popularly supposed to be the original of "Robinson Crusoe," a tradition on which, as Mr. Lockhart points out, has been cast considerable doubt. The book closes with a chapter showing that the romance of the sea is not dead in these days when sail has given place to steam and petrol. It is entitled "Strange Stories of To-



RECALLED ON ACCOUNT OF HIS POLICY IN SYRIA AND THE BOMBARDMENT OF DAMASCUS: GENERAL SARRAIL (LEFT), THE FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER, INSPECTING BOMBS AT A FRENCH CAMP.

General Sarrail, the French High Commissioner in Syria, has been strongly criticised in France, particularly since the bombardment of Damascus, and his recall was announced on October 30. Notice had been given of an interpellation in the Chamber on "the peril for the prestige of France in the East occasioned by the scandalous maintenance as High Commissioner at Beirut of General Sarrail, who is responsible for the war against the Druses, for our costly military mishaps, and for the troubles which are becoming more numerous and serious every day over the whole territory under our mandate."—[Photograph by P. and A.]

Day," and contains (*inter alia*) a lively account of the *Emden*, her commerce-raiding exploits in the Indian Ocean, and her dramatic end on the Cocos Islands.

If there is one class of men who could be described as generally popular, both in life and in literature, I should say it is the class of seafaring men. It may be, however, that "Jack," the hero of so many songs and stories, is "a sailor of the Royal N." and not of the Mercantile Marine. At any rate, the seaman in the Merchant Service of thirty years ago is regarded as an ill-used person by Mr. H. F. Farmer, the author of "THE LOG OF A SHELLBACK": A Narrative of Life and Adventure before the Mast in the 'Nineties. (Witherby; 10s. 6d. net.) "Much has been written," he says, "from the cabin end of the ship, showing the man before the mast as an ignorant drunkard;

little has been said of his devotion to his work and loyalty to his ship, when brutal officers (often as ignorant as the man before the mast) tried to stamp out all that was best in the old Shellback. Seldom a word of praise for the man who spent hours aloft in the drenching rain and blinding storm, reefing or furling sails. . . Throughout the book the purpose has been to show the man as I knew him—a queer mixture of immorality and heroism."

The author describes in vivid details the life aboard four different types of sailing ships, during voyages in the Atlantic and round the Horn. It was a rough life indeed, full of hardship and danger and crude passions. Blows and brawls and even attempts at murder were commonplace incidents, yet in spite of everything we are made to feel the extraordinary devotion of every sailor to his ship, which he regarded as a living thing, a "queen" who claimed his allegiance. This was the real "call of the sea," which the author thinks can never be inspired by a steamer. "Who," he asks, "can feel a thrill of admiration for the unlovely mass which becomes a helpless log the moment her engines cease their throbbing?" This, of course, is rank heresy, according to the Kipling creed, as expounded by MacAndrew with his "purrin' dynamos." It might have been well, for the benefit of the landlubber, if Mr. Farmer had given a short glossary of nautical terms. The reader is left to infer the meaning of such words as "hoodoo," "hobo," and even "shell-back," and no explanation is given of their origin. The only actual definition given is that of a belaying-pin.

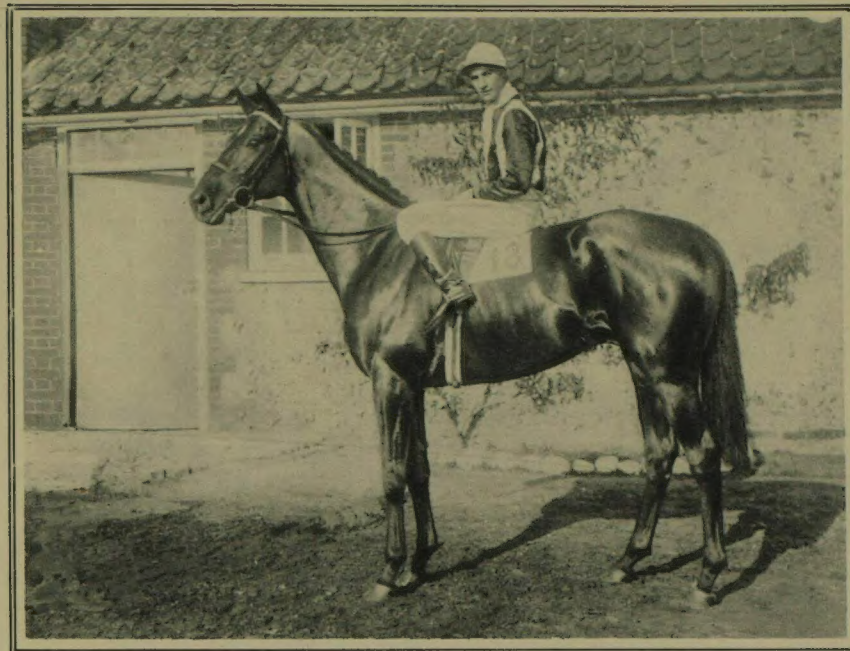
Incongruity could go no further than in the contrast between the subject of this book and our next—"HENRY MONTAGU BUTLER," Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1886-1918. A Memoir by his son, J. R. M. Butler (Longmans, Green; 12s. 6d. net). Only compare the two frontispieces—the rough "shellback" in his shirt-sleeves and torn trousers, and the venerable Master in his doctoral robes, reading some classical book—a picture of urbane benevolence and academic dignity. Yet there were times, we learn, when Dr. Butler himself felt "the call of the wild," as his son relates. "He loved a drive along the Backs and into the country . . . particularly to a chosen turning known, from its multitude of thistles, as Happy Ass Corner. Here in early days it was his habit to get out and walk, coatless and happy—as soon as the Backs were left behind, the decanal silk hat had been discarded for a wide-awake—and tradition told of an interview with a farmer to whom he proposed a pact on equal terms. If the Master of Trinity might be allowed to trespass in his shirt-sleeves on the farmer's land, the farmer was to feel at liberty to walk in his shirt-sleeves whenever the fancy took him, in the garden at Trinity Lodge."

During his long reign at Trinity, so ably chronicled in this admirable memoir, Dr. Butler represented the fine flower of University life, and—as witness many tributes to his memory with which the book closes—he was universally beloved. Dean Inge regrets that he was not made an Archbishop, but Cambridge could ill have spared him; he lives in the hearts of Harrow and Trinity men. This story of his later years, forming the record of a period, will recall to thousands of others joyful memories of those far-off days, *consule Planco*. I can remember him well, for during three years when I was a humble neighbour of his (being *in statu pupillari* at an adjoining college), he was a familiar and noted figure in Cambridge.

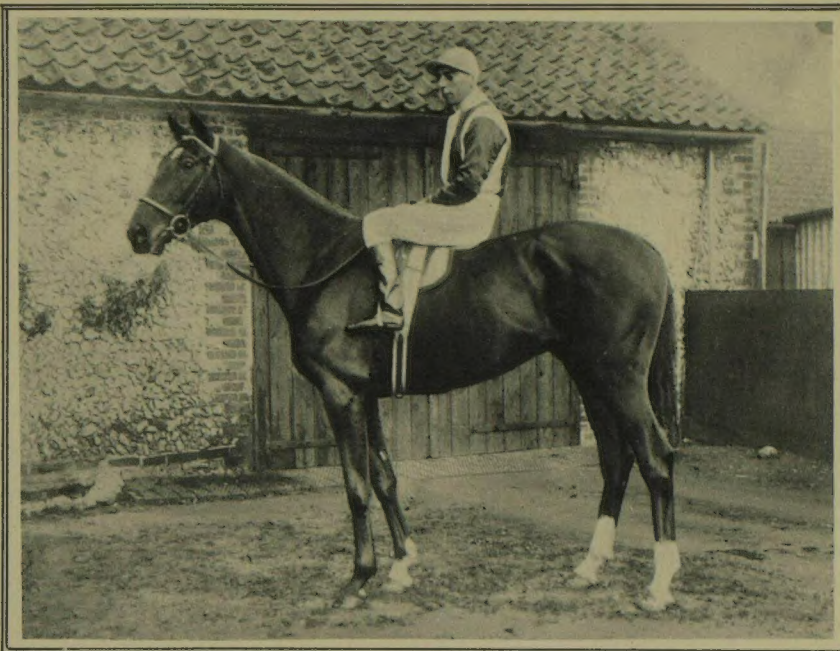
It is a contrast quite as acute as that between Dr. Butler and the "shellback" to turn from his benign and scholarly personality to the sordid atmosphere of the Criminal Court, pervading two new volumes of the series of Notable British Trials. These are "THE TRIAL OF RONALD TRUE," Edited by Donald Carswell, and "THE TRIAL OF KATE WEBSTER," Edited by Elliot O'Donnell (William Hodge and Co.; 10s. 6d. net each). To the student of criminology these well-edited books, with their full records and portrait illustrations, are exceedingly useful, while, as the popularity of "shocker" and detective fiction shows, the darker side of human character makes a perennial, if sometimes morbid, appeal to the general reader. The new volumes, one of quite recent interest, and the other harking back to the sensational "Richmond murder" of 1879, maintain the high standard of the series in the matter of production, and its reputation among the authoritative annals of crime. C. E. B.

AT HOME AND ABROAD: RECENT EVENTS RECORDED BY PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ROUGH, SPORT AND GENERAL, AND TOPICAL.



THE GREATEST TURF "DOUBLE" ON RECORD: MR. A. K. MACOMBER'S MASKED MARVEL (W. McLACHLAN, JUN., UP), WINNER OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.



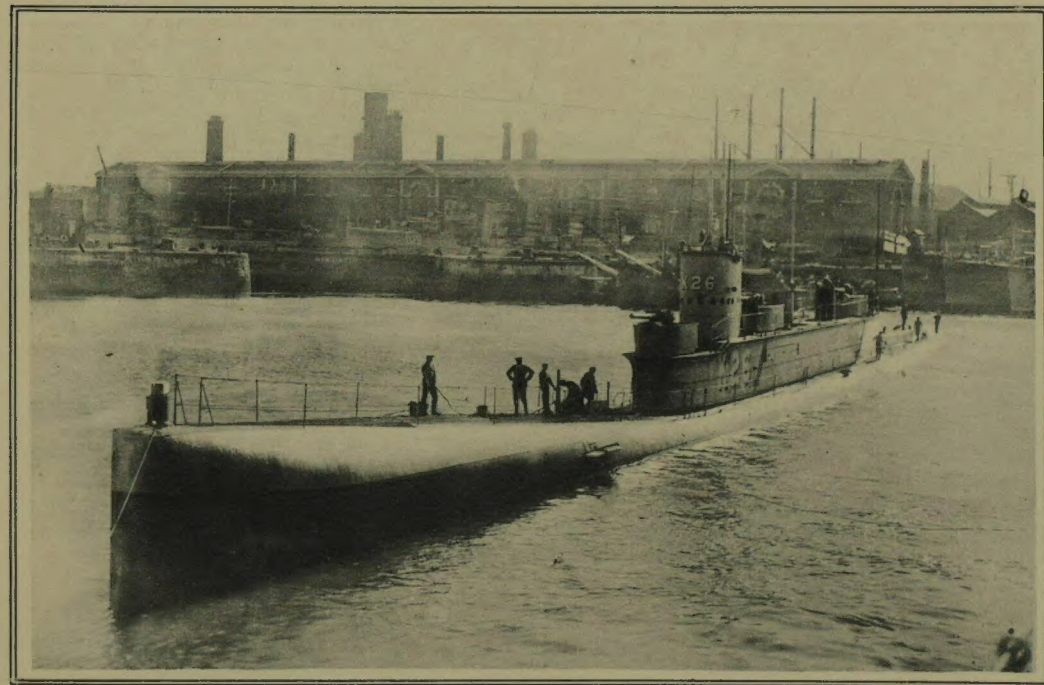
A "DOUBLE" THAT BROUGHT £50,000 FOR A £100 BET: MR. A. K. MACOMBER'S FORSETI (H. BEASLEY UP), WINNER OF THIS YEAR'S CESAREWITCH.



THE SCHNEIDER CUP TRIAL CRASH: CAPT. H. C. BIARD (CENTRE), A BRITISH COMPETITOR, AFTER THE ACCIDENT

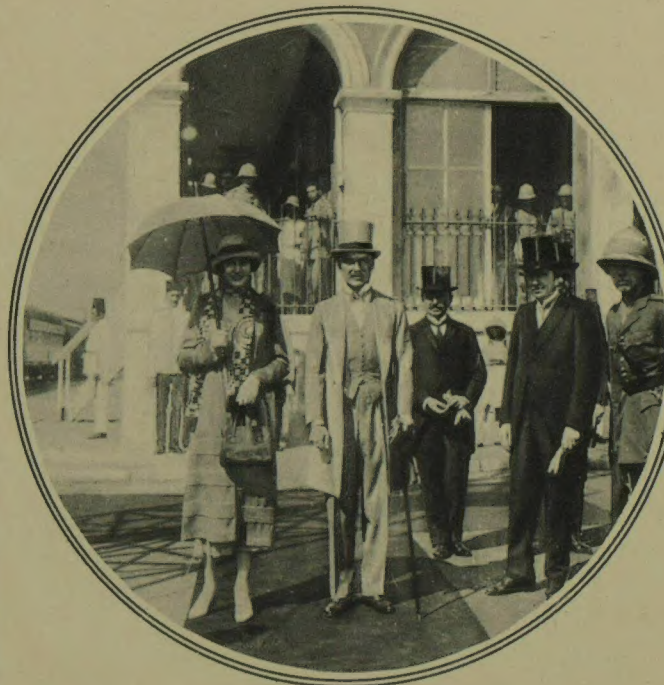


BRITAIN'S CHIEF HOPE IN THE SCHNEIDER CUP RACE: THE SUPERMARINE NAPIER "S.4," WHICH WAS WRECKED ON A TRIAL FLIGHT BEFORE THE RACE, ALMOST SUBMERGED AFTER THE ACCIDENT.



THE ONLY SURVIVOR OF THE "K" CLASS OF BRITISH SUBMARINES, WHICH THE ADMIRALTY RECENTLY DECIDED TO "SCRAP" UNDER THE NAVY REDUCTIONS: THE "K.26."

Mr. A. K. Macomber, the American oil magnate, achieved one of the most sensational racing "doubles" in the history of the Turf by winning both the Cambridgeshire and the Cesarewitch with his two French horses, Masked Marvel and Forseti. Both were backed to win at the odds of 500 to 1, and thus a bet of £100 brought £50,000. Mr. Macomber himself, who rarely bets, received only a share of this sum. The bet was made without his knowledge, in the name of his stable manager, and he only heard of it three days before the Cesarewitch.—The chief British "hope" in the international seaplane race for the



THE NEW BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER ARRIVES IN EGYPT: SIR GEORGE LLOYD (NOW A BARON) WITH LADY LLOYD, AT PORT SAID.

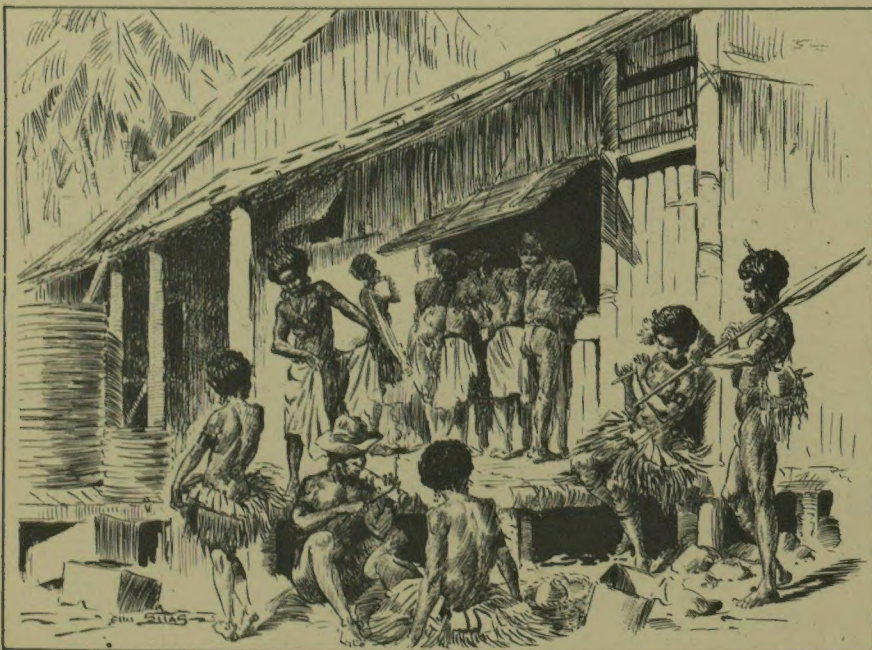
Schneider Cup, the Supermarine Napier "S.4" monoplane, was totally wrecked during a trial flight off Bay Shore Park, Baltimore. The pilot, Captain Biard, escaped unhurt. The race was won by Lieutenant Doolittle, U.S. Army, at an average rate of over 230 m.p.h.—Recent Naval economies effected by the Admiralty include the scrapping of the whole of the "K" class of submarines, except the "K.26."—Sir George Lloyd, the new British High Commissioner for Egypt, arrived at Port Said on October 20. It was recently announced that he had been raised to the Peerage, as a Baron.



THE END OF A PERFECT DAY'S PEARLING: PAPA AND HIS IMITATIVE PICCANINNY.

We give hereunder a continuation of the remarkably interesting article on the pearl fisheries of the South Seas, which Mr. Ellis Silas contributed to our issue of Oct. 31. He writes with an intimate knowledge of the subject, and his clever drawings bring the picturesque scenes vividly before the mind's eye.

THE pearl oyster is a different family from the species that one associates with stout. The Trobriand pearl oyster (*lapi*) is small, and is collected off the floor of the lagoon at a depth of from three to four fathoms. The "patches" are worked from canoes, the natives diving with nothing more than a pair of swimming glasses to protect their eyes. And it is perilous work, this robbing the ocean of its wonderful "tears," particularly when diving for gold lip oyster, which are the deep-sea and largest pearls. Strange and terrible are the marine creatures which foregather in the silent depths from which these pearls are fished. Sharks are the least of the dangers; the enormous rock cod are more to be feared than the tigers of the sea, and it is death to the unwary who steps upon a giant clam, those tremendous shell-fish sometimes measuring fourteen feet by eight, and weighing possibly half a ton. The serrated edges of these shells are sharp as razors. It rests upon the bed of the reef, almost invisible but for the dark snaky line which marks the cruel, gaping, fluted lips poised ready to snap upon the incautious foot that treads upon them. One can battle with other monsters, but this terrible thing is inexorable, merciless, there is no escape from its death-grip. There is just one possibility of getting away with a severed limb, but sharks, scenting the blood, would soon swarm in hundreds. The foot of a boy was once caught by a small clam on a shallow reef. Every effort to prize it open was unavailing; the clam had to be chipped off the reef, and both clam and boy carried to the beach, and it was not until the clam had been placed over a fire that it was possible to open it and release the boy. The natives possess a method of severing the powerful tendons with which the clam makes its strong grip. It is a delicate and dangerous operation, but the natives are fond of clam



SMOKING THE "BAU BAU" (A NATIVE BAMBOO PIPE) WHICH IS PASSED ROUND THE COMPANY: A GROUP ON THE VERANDAH OF A PEARL-TRADER'S STORE.

The native in the hat is smoking a native bamboo pipe (*Bau Bau*). The trade tobacco is broken into minute pieces, rolled in a fragment of green leaf, and inserted in a hole near the end of the pipe. The smoke is drawn in by suction. The leaf is taken out, and the lips are applied to the hole. In this manner it is passed round to the group smoking. Another favourite method is to roll the tobacco in a piece of newspaper and smoke it as an ordinary cigarette.—[Drawn by Ellis Silas, F.R.G.S.]

Jewels of the Sea that Every Woman Covets. Pearl Divers of the South Seas.

By ELLIS SILAS, F.R.G.S.

diet, and once the tendons have been severed, they can cut out the glutinous meat without fear of injury.

The sun lifted itself indolently from the delicately tinted mist that veiled its rising and soared above into the vaulted dome of the sky, a globule of brass, melting the early morning mist under its radiance. Silence and sunshine brooded over the glass-smooth surface of the lagoon, which stretched away

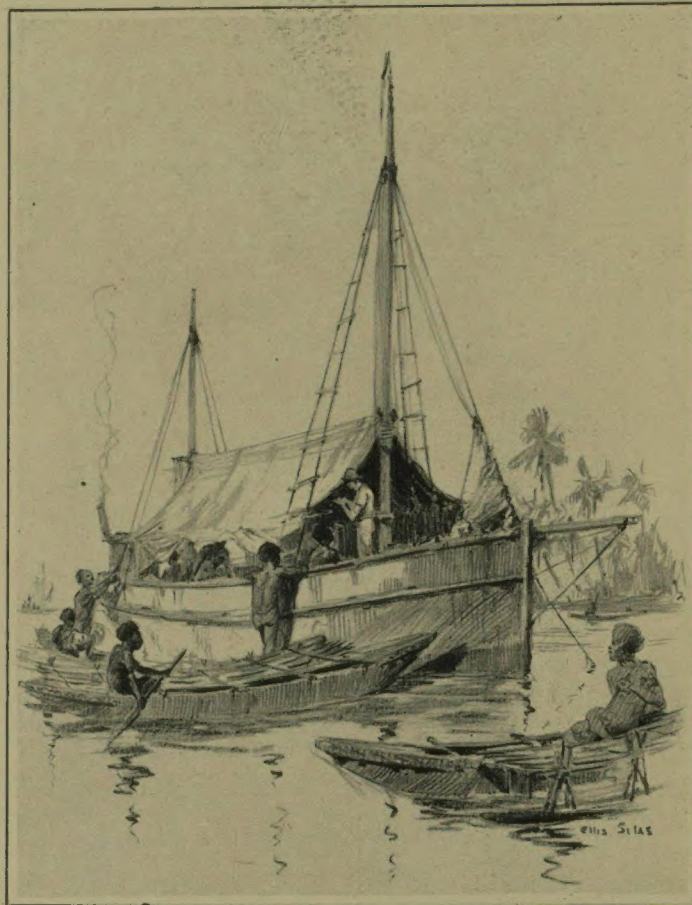
for limitless miles. No horizon marked the boundary where sea met sky, where the edge of the earth is lost in infinite space. To the southward the great islands of the D'Entrecasteaux group hung upon the sky-line, a nebulous blur of blue; the low, flat land of the distant atolls is seen as dark streaks which appear suspended in the sky.

In twos, threes, and clusters the pearling fleet of canoes poled down the creek and across the open water of the broad lagoon. In the foreground, they appear like argosies wrought in deep gold; hard black in the distance, where they are silhouetted against the glaring pearl-grey light of the smooth water, the poling figures standing at the prows like statues roughly hewn in wood. Magic has been performed over the canoes to ensure a rich haul, and many of them have been built expressly for the pearling season, one village constructing a fleet of thirty canoes for this purpose. Amongst the excited crews speculation is rife; the fascination of the enterprise has caught their imagination. Will the canoe magic be potent enough to force the sealed lips of the lagoon to divulge her secret treasure? With the westering of the sun, will some of this happy band have attained wealth? Fantasies of whole shipments of tobacco and flaring calicoes flit across the imagination of these dusky venturers, and enough Jews' harps to make the earth tremble with their sound. "Oh, Taubada!" they shouted, and burst into peals of joy as they swung out into the lagoon.

The fleet lies spread out over the pearl "patches," some fifty or more canoes of varying dimensions: some are mere cockleshells with a carrying capacity of two souls; others there are with crews of eight, ten, and twelve, the dark reflections of craft and crews making shadows of intensest viridian which

twisted and curled snakewise upon the surface of the water. One by one they glided up alongside the schooner; brown hands clutched the rail to steady their bobbing canoes as they stood up to receive their "Bau Bau" (a small piece of tobacco given to the boys before they commence "swimming"). They drifted off and separated, each canoe to work its portion of the patch. To bring themselves luck, the boys rub their bodies with leaves over which magic has been previously performed. Their swimming glasses adjusted and "guba" (oyster-net) slung on arm, they slipped over the sides of the canoes, looking like giant frogs, as they sank through the limpid, translucent sea to the floor of the lagoon. Three, four, five minutes elapsed before they floated to

the surface, preceded by a stream of bubbles, fugitive pearls of iridescent light in the liquid blue. They shook the glistening water from their streaming hair, as they clung to the side of the canoe, emptied their nets, and sank again. With a small steel knife with sword-pointed ends, the boys remaining in the canoes prised open the oysters, throwing the empty shells over the side, flashing flakes of silver



THE PEARL INDUSTRY OF THE SOUTH SEAS: A TYPICAL TRADING KETCH AND NATIVE CRAFT.

Drawn by Ellis Silas, F.R.G.S.

that slowly zigzagged to the bottom. Ever and anon a sinister triangle broke the surface of the water, hung away in the offing, decided that the odds were against him, and sank. A piece of calico fluttered from one of the canoes, signal of a find; engines are opened out, and we moved up to it, while the trader opened up his chests of "trade." As we drew alongside, the native handed up his pearl; it was only "barraque" (seed pearl). The trader cursed, objugating his immediate surroundings with blasphemous lips, spat over the side, slung the crew a stick of tobacco, and told them to keep the — "rubbish" for one of his rivals. Hundreds of oysters had been opened up; the bottoms of the canoes were slimy with the glutinous mess, which the natives will take back to the village to cook and eat—and excellent eating it is.

There is a sudden commotion near the shore. In an ever-widening circle the water is lashed into foam, the black dot of a boy's head breaks out of the turmoil; he is hauling mightily upon some huge monster of the deep. Round and round they swing in the circle of frothing sea, the boy being dragged further out in the fierce struggle; he hangs on grimly, his muscles swelling under the immense strain. The fish breaks away in a shower of dazzling white spray, the wake of its passage foamed and frothed ere it disappeared. Canoes and our schooner rushed up to the wounded boy, whose arm is streaming with blood from the cruel gashes made by the shark. The monster had caught the victim's arm; unable to extract it, he thrust it right down the great fish's throat, thus compelling it to open wide its mouth. In a flash the boy withdrew his lacerated arm, and with equal rapidity caught the shark's tail and endeavoured to pull it ashore! We bound up the wound, and the boy seemed little the worse for his experience.

All day we patrolled the patch; the heat was consuming, and at midday intense. Hello! another signal. The boys are excited and vociferous. The trader calmly rolls a cigarette, gives a hitch to his pants, and lounges over to the rail. A great brown hand was thrust up with its precious burden. The trader

[Continued on page 916.]

PERILS OF THE PEARL-DIVER: AN ENCOUNTER WITH A SHARK.

DRAWN BY ELLIS SILAS, F.R.G.S.



"SHARKS ARE THE LEAST OF THE DANGERS": A PEARL-DIVER ATTACKED BY A "TIGER OF THE SEA" AND PREPARED TO DEFEND HIMSELF WITH A KNIFE—(INSET) A DIVER AT THE SURFACE WITH HIS *GUBA* (OYSTER-NET) ON HIS ARM.

Women who rejoice in the beauty of their pearls hardly realise, perhaps, all that is involved in garnering those jewels of the sea. "It is perilous work," writes Mr. Ellis Silas in his article on the opposite page, "this robbing the ocean of its wonderful 'tears,' particularly when diving for gold lip oyster, which provides the deep-sea and largest pearls. Strange and terrible are the marine creatures which foregather in the silent depths from which these pearls

are fished. Sharks are the least of the dangers; the enormous rock cod are more to be feared than the 'tigers of the sea,' and it is death to the unwary who steps upon a giant clam, those tremendous shell-fish sometimes measuring fourteen feet by eight. . . There is no escape from its death-grip. There is just one possibility of getting away with a severed limb, but sharks, scenting the blood, would soon swarm in hundreds."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

The Pupil of Ishi: Archery in the Wilds.

"HUNTING WITH THE BOW AND ARROW." By SAXTON POPE.*

BEFORE Ishi, the last of the Yana, walked the long trail to the land of shadows—acorn meal, dried venison, tobacco, fire-sticks, and ten pieces of money in his bag; *sa-wa* of witch hazel, eagle-feathered, and tipped with obsidian, in his quiver; and in his hand his *man-nee* of mountain juniper, strung with the finer tendons of the deer's shank—he taught his white friend, *Ku-wi*, the Medicine Man, the archery of the North American Indians of the Stone Age; and never did hunter shoot with more of his heart in his bow.

The chase was in his blood, an inheritance from his forefathers, and he was a master craftsman and a perfect tracker. Noiseless of step, "a being light as air and as silent as falling snow," he used every artifice. "He would eat no fish the day before the hunt, and smoke no tobacco, for these odours are detected a great way off. He rose early, bathed in the creek, rubbed himself with the aromatic leaves of yerba buena, washed out his mouth, drank water, but ate no food. . . . It was a crime to speak. His warning note was a soft, low whistle or a hiss. . . . He placed every footfall with precise care. . . . For every step he looked twice." Further: "He made great use of the game call. We all know of duck and turkey calls, but when," writes Dr. Pope, "he told me that he lured rabbits, tree squirrels, wildcats, coyote, and bear to him, I thought he was romancing." He was not. "Crouching behind a suitable bush as a blind, he would place the fingers of his right hand against his lips and, going through the act of kissing, he produced a plaintive squeak similar to that given by a rabbit caught by a hawk or in mortal distress. This he repeated with heart-rending appeals until suddenly one or two, or sometimes three rabbits appeared in the opening. . . . This call being a cry of distress, rabbits and squirrels come with the idea of protecting their young. . . . The cat, the coyote, and the bear come for no such humane motive; they are thinking of food, of joining the feast. . . . Ishi could smell deer, cougar, and foxes like an animal, and often discovered them first this way. . . . Deer he could call in the fawn season by placing a folded leaf between his lips and sucking vigorously. This made a bleat such as a lamb gives, or a boy makes blowing on a blade of grass between his thumbs."

None was more familiar than he with the standing, fearless quarry. "An archer has special privileges, because he uses Nature's tools. The whizzing missile is no more than a passing bird to the beast. What hurt can that bring? The quiet man is only an interesting object on the landscape; there is no noise to cause alarm. Most animals are ruled by curiosity till fright takes control. But some are less curious than others, notably the turkey. There is a story among sportsmen that describes this in the Indians' speech. 'Deer see Injun. Deer say, "I see Injun; no, him stump; no, him Injun; no, maybe stump." Injun shoot. Turkey see Injun; he say, "I see Injun." He go!'"

His arrows were bright with red cinnabar, green from wild onions, blue from a plant's root, and black from the eye of the trout; but not always so. "While he shot many birds," says the author, "I never saw Ishi try wing shooting except at eagles or hawks. For these he would use an arrow on which he had smeared mud to make it dark in colour. A light shaft is readily discerned by these birds, and I have often seen them dodge an arrow. But the darker one is almost invisible head on."

With such a one as teacher, a pupil as keen as Dr. Pope could not fail to learn much; but it must be added that the "Medicine Man" is by no means wholly indebted to Ishi for the skill that is his. Infinite capacity for taking pains, patience in the work-

shop and in the wild, constant practice and experiment, a love of the open, a reverence for the legends of the longbow and the cloth-yard shaft of old England, have combined to make him the enthusiast he is.

His first task was the fashioning of a longbow. "Of all the bows of the days when archery was in flower, only two remain. These are unfinished staves

means the pull of a bow when full drawn, recorded in pounds."

And, needless to say, he gave his bow life with a string—a life of a hundred thousand shots—and power of death with arrow of birch, fledged with turkey feathers, and tipped with blunt head for birds, rabbits, and small game; a blunt, barbed, lanceolate-shaped head for larger birds, squirrels, and small vermin; and the old English broad-head of steel for bigger quarry. Also, he made the sturdier hunting-bow.

Meanwhile, he grew in the wisdom of the archer, and became familiar with his lore. There was much to remember, much that seems strange to the uninitiated. Here are facts.

"An archer's striking distance extends from ten to one hundred yards. For small animals it lies between ten and forty; for larger game from forty to eighty or a hundred."

"A light arrow from a heavy bow, say a sixty-five pound yew bow, travels at an initial velocity of one hundred and fifty feet per second, as determined by a stop-watch."

"The striking force of a one-ounce arrow shot from a seventy-five pound bow at ten yards is twenty-five foot-pounds. . . . Such a striking force is, of course, insignificant when compared with that of a modern bullet, viz., three thousand foot-pounds. Yet the damage done by an arrow armed with a sharp steel broad-head is often greater than that done by a bullet."

"Shooting a blunt arrow from a seventy-five pound bow at a white pine board an inch thick, the shaft will often go completely through it. A broad hunting-head will penetrate two or three inches, then bind. But the broad-head will go through animal tissue better, even cutting bones in two; in fact, such an arrow will go completely through any animal but a pachyderm. . . . With specially constructed heads sharpened to the utmost nicety, I have shot through a double thickness of elephant hide, two inches of cardboard, a bag of shaving, and gone into an inch of wood."

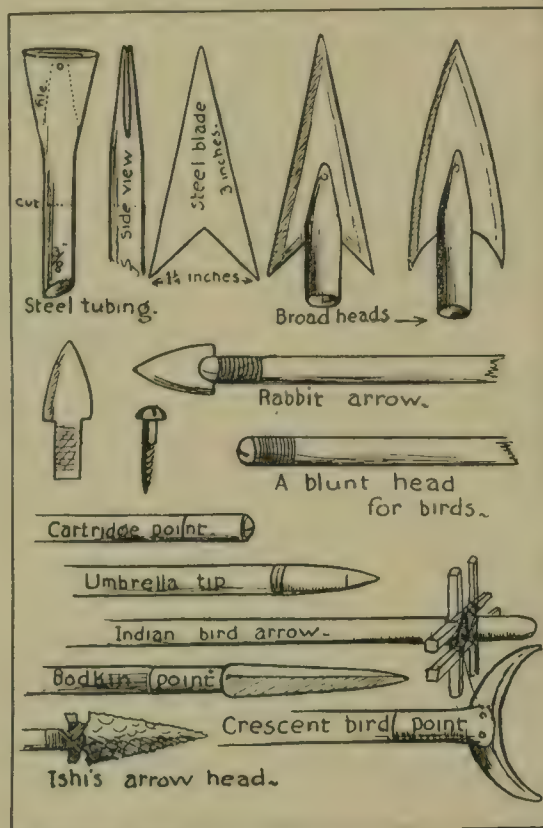
So confident did Dr. Pope become, in fact, that, armed only with bow and arrow, he or his companions attacked and laid low not only such small game as quail, partridge, sage hen, grouse, squirrels, rabbits, ducks, and fish; but deer, black bear, mountain lions—otherwise, the cougar or panther—and, above all, the Californian grizzly. A fearsome beast, *Ursus Horribilis Imperator*, and not to be tackled without strenuous preparation. The hunters, fit as they

were, trained for the encounter by rapid field shooting and by running, the use of dumbbells, and other gymnastic practices. Even then, a charging specimen—with three arrows in her, and the holes through which two others had passed—was only stopped in the nick of time by a bullet! The archers were in luck: evidently their bows had not been stepped over, or handled by woman or child, and as evidently the butt of each arrow had been well drawn to the jaw, truly sighted, and as truly released. Ashan Vitu, or another deity of archers, was with them!

Obviously, as Mr. Stewart Edward White writes in his "Chapter of Encouragement," it is great fun; and all will wish the author good hunting in East Africa, echoing his own hope: "May the gods grant us all space to carry a sturdy bow and wander through the forest glades to seek the bounding deer; to lie in the

deep meadow grasses; to watch the flight of birds; to smell the fragrance of burning leaves; to cast an upward glance at the unobserved beauty of the moon. May they give us strength to draw the string to the cheek, the arrow to the barb, and loose the flying shaft, so long as life may last." His book will not only fascinate the many, but should lead the lovers of Robin Hood's Land to activity and make of them bowyers and fletchers and bowmen.

E. H. G.



BLUNT AND SHARP: ARROW-HEADS OF VARIOUS KINDS USED FOR HUNTING SMALL AND BIG GAME. Reproduced from "Hunting with the Bow and Arrow," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

found in the ship *Mary Rose*, sunk off the coast of Albion in 1545. This vessel having been raised from the bottom of the ocean in 1841, the staves were recovered and are now in the Tower of London. . . . Of course,



HUNTING BIG GAME WITH BOWS AND ARROWS: A BEAR BROUGHT DOWN.

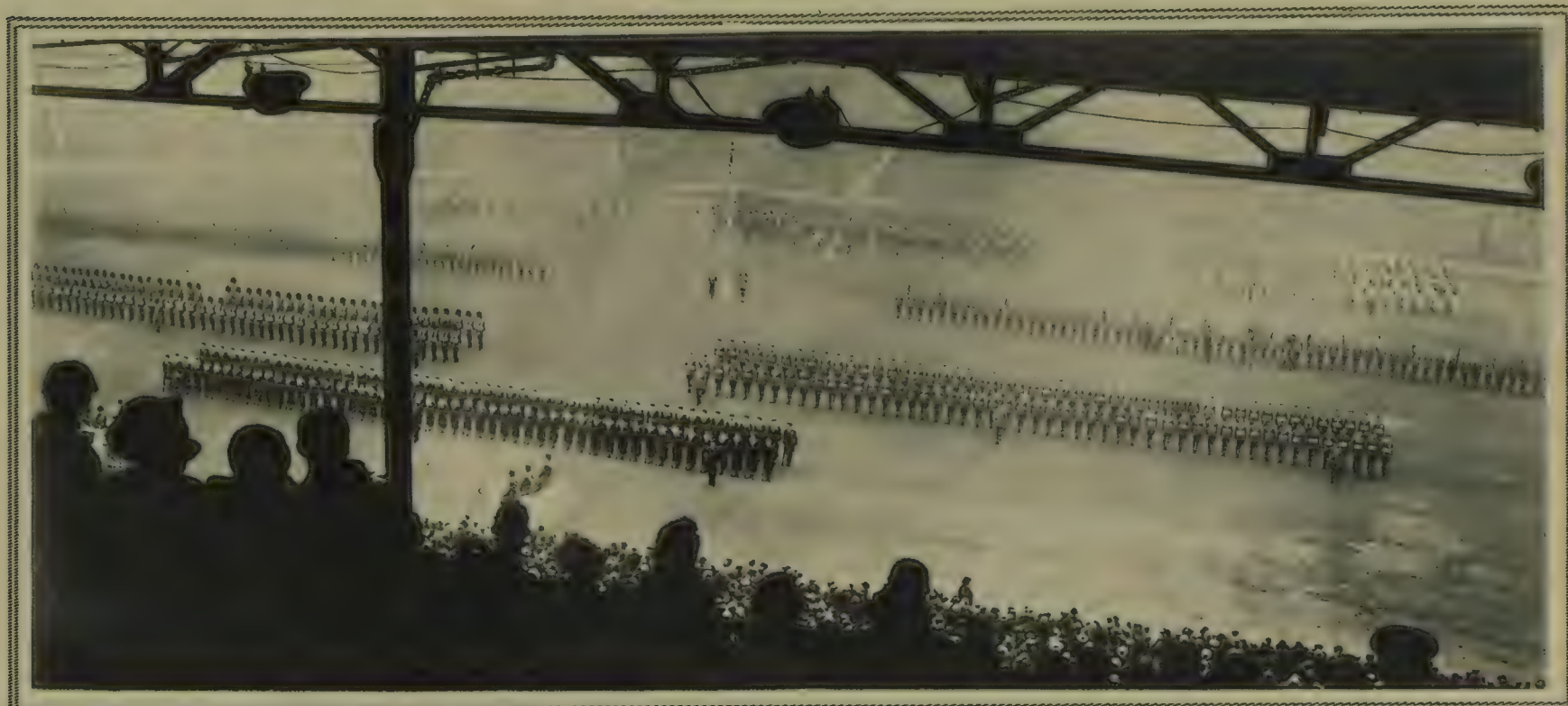
Reproduced from "Hunting with the Bow and Arrow," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

they never have been tested for strength, but it has been estimated at 100 lb." He made a duplicate. "This bow, when drawn the standard arrow length of twenty-eight inches, weighed sixty-five pounds, and shot a light flight arrow two hundred and twenty five yards. When drawn thirty-six inches, it weighed seventy-six pounds, and shot a flight arrow two hundred and fifty-six yards." At which point it must be noted that "weight, as used by an archer,

* "Hunting with the Bow and Arrow." By Saxton Pope. With 43 Illustrations. (G. P. Putnam's Sons; ros. 6d. net.)

THE CURTAIN FALLS ON A GREAT EXHIBITION: WEMBLEY CLOSED.

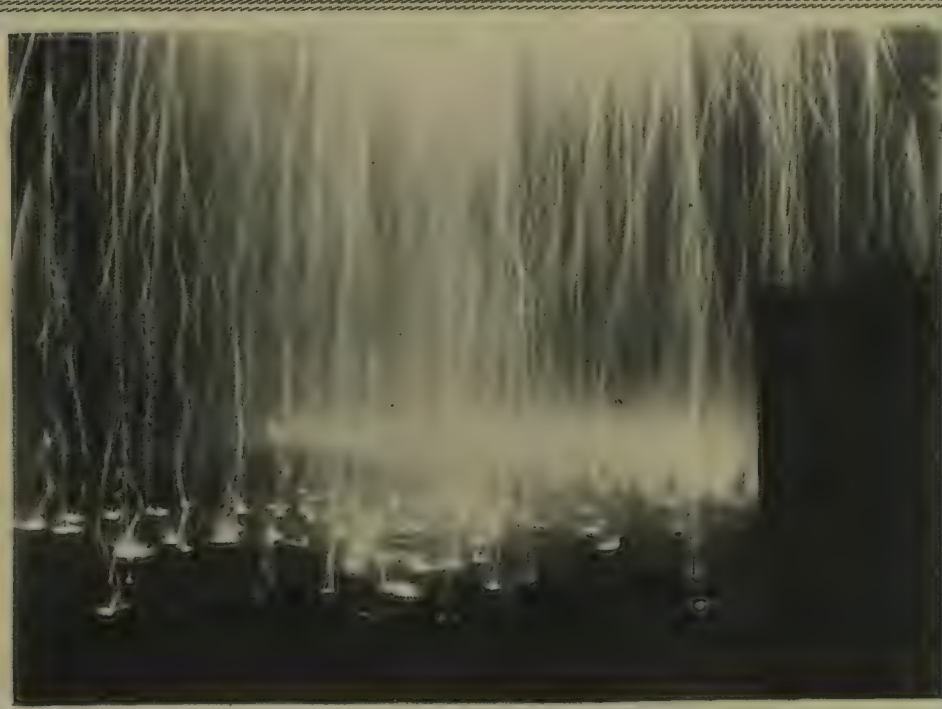
PHOTOGRAPHS BY CENTRAL PRESS, I.B., ALFIERI, AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



THE OFFICIAL CLOSING OF WEMBLEY BY THE DUKE OF YORK: THE STADIUM DURING HIS INSPECTION OF THE GUARDS OF HONOUR—NAVAL (FOREGROUND), COLDSTREAMS (LEFT), AND R.A.F. (RIGHT), AND (BEHIND) THE COLOUR PARTIES, IN FRONT OF WHICH THE DUKE IS SEEN (RIGHT) PASSING ALONG THE LINE; SHOWING ALSO (IN BACKGROUND, L. TO R.) THE BANDS OF PIPERS, BRIGADE OF GUARDS, AND ROYAL AIR FORCE.



THE SMILING DUCHESS: (L. TO R.) THE BISHOP OF WILLESDEN, THE DUCHESS OF YORK, LORD STEVENSON, AND MR. J. H. THOMAS, WATCHING THE FINAL PAGEANT IN THE STADIUM.



A FOREST OF FEATHERY FLAME RISING FROM POOLS OF FIRE: THE FIREWORK DISPLAY AFTER THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE TATTOO.



THE ROYAL PRESIDENT OF THE EXHIBITION: THE DUKE OF YORK (THIRD FROM RIGHT) IN A GROUP INCLUDING LORD STEVENSON (FOURTH), AND MR. J. H. THOMAS (SECOND).



THE RELIGIOUS CEREMONY: (LEFT TO RIGHT) THE BISHOP OF WILLESDEN (READING PRAYERS) THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK, LORD STEVENSON, AND MR. J. H. THOMAS—(SHOWING RADIO APPARATUS FOR TRANSMITTING SPEECHES).

The British Empire Exhibition came to an end on Saturday, October 31. It was officially closed in the afternoon by the Duke of York, as its President for 1925, but the huge crowd remained for the rest of the day, and the Stadium was packed for the final performance of the Tattoo, which had never been more moving or impressive, and for the subsequent display of fireworks. The Duke and Duchess of York were welcomed with immense enthusiasm on their arrival. The Duke first inspected the Guards of Honour from the Royal Naval Barracks at Devonport, the 3rd Batt. Coldstream Guards, and the Uxbridge Depot of the

Royal Air Force. He then returned to his place in the Royal Box, and delivered an address, which, through loud-speakers, was audible to everyone in the vast audience. After reading a message from the King, the Duke declared that the continuance of the Exhibition for a second year had had an excellent effect. "I am confident," he concluded, "that its results will endure for the benefit of the British Empire and of its peaceful mission in the world." Prayers were offered by the Bishop of Willesden, and the Exhibition flag (hung below the Union Jack on the flagstaff seen in the top photograph) was hauled down.

The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.

"LIONEL AND CLARISSA."—THE FELLOWSHIP OF PLAYERS.

SERENE as an artificial pond in a lady's garden, a pond wherein virtuous lilies languish and mildly mischievous goldfish dart about, a pond whose surface is ruffled by nothing more serious than the dip of a swallow's wing, or, at worst, a pebble thrown by a naughty boy—such is the little world to which the amiable Isaac Bickerstaffe introduces us: all its fret on the surface, all its troubles but the irritation of a feather, sequestered and fenced about by privet hedges, prim guardians of "refeeced" privacy.

How delicious it all is!—how deeply "obleeged" we are to Mr. Bickerstaffe that he allowed no disconcerting reality to invade this privacy! True, there is the naughty boy, in the person of the hot-tempered, amorous old Colonel—all according to the accepted formula of the period—but he flings his pebbles with such disarming *bonhomie*, and if he does call his lovely daughter "slut" and "baggage," and tell us, with great frankness, the latest town scandal, and makes the most dishonourable proposals to the pretty serving-wench—well; he is just a naughty boy who will be rapped on the knuckles in the end, as we very well know, and nobody really minds him.

Written in the waning of a century that saw its tragic climax in the bloodshed and the guillotine of the French Revolution, Mr. Bickerstaffe's little love idylls seem as fresh as a daisy, redolent of the countryside, life set to the measure of a minuet. Apparently in those happy, leisurely days, lovers must by no means anticipate parental consent to their union, lest the course of true love run too smooth. I have noticed

that in these eighteenth-century operas the expedient of asking Papa for his approval is seldom adopted. On the contrary, it is taken for granted at the outset that Papa will strongly disapprove, and that all sorts of subterfuges must be resorted to, if you be a gay lover, all sorts of tribulations sighed over if you be a sad one. Thus dear old Sir John Flowerdale—what an adorable name, fit surname for the sire of a maiden called "Clarissa"!—Sir John Flowerdale had no reason to prefer the pop-injay Mr. Jessamy to the worthy, erudite Lionel for his future son-in-law, except for the fact that Mr. Jessamy proposed and Lionel did not. No; Lionel preferred to meander about in pale depression, and sing most beautifully about his lady-love, to whom, being poor, he could never hope to aspire. And when, foreseeing, no doubt, that his pretty daughter would reject the painted fop for the sake of her penniless tutor, Sir John bestowed the gift of rich farm lands on Lionel—did he hasten to lay them at Clarissa's feet? Not at all. Submerged in remorse for his despicable conduct in daring to love his patron's daughter, he grew so cold that Clarissa nearly died of shame because she had, for one moment, worn her loving little heart on her dainty silken sleeve. Thus did Lionel and Clarissa see to it that their courting days should not lack that element of uncertainty that is the very salt of life. How wise—how extremely wise! And how much more amusing than the "What about it?" and the "All right, let's," of the modern couple! Meanwhile, leaving Lionel and Clarissa to their becoming tears, Diana and Harman were having an equally good time—nay, even a rollicking time, for they were fooling Diana's presumably obdurate parent in addition to enjoying their own little skirmishes of maiden modesty and masculine enterprise.

And here Mr. Bickerstaffe has really had a singularly happy inspiration. For Diana's father, the old dog of a Colonel, a connoisseur in love, actually

arranged—and with what gusto!—an elopement for young Harman with an unknown fair, even to the writing of a letter to the lady's father. Bickerstaffe has sometimes been accused of dulness by the indiscriminate, but there is plenty of witty observation in Colonel Oldboy's eagerness to aid and abet a young man's escapade, so long as the affair has "nothing to do with him."

All this charming trifling ripples along to the eighteenth-century music by Dibdin, with its runs and its trills, and its occasional plaintiveness; and so well does the artificial atmosphere of the book

skirts of the ladies, the brave brocades of the men against the tall, clipped hedges of an old-world garden. Mr. Nigel Playfair and his company have brought back a bit of the past for us, a whiff of lavender and a *frou-frou* of silk, that are as stimulating in their own way as the cocktail of modernity.

Not only the production, the interpretation too was a thing of beauty. There were charming voices among the singers, and one of them, Mr. Wilfred Temple—almost a double of Mr. Owen Nares—who was the Lionel, has a warmth of tone that brings out all the notes in the fulness of their suavity. A

good actor, too, he is the very type of the perfect stage-lover. Mr. Ivan Samson as Harman is also an artist who sings well and graces the raiment of the period. And, oh! the charm of Clarissa (Miss Olive Groves) and Diana (Miss Stella Seager), and the pert little maid of Miss Nadine March! Besides these, there were the veterans: Mr. Hayden Coffin, Mr. Herbert Waring—*grands seigneurs* both, Coffin still as magnetic as in the days of "Queen of My Heart,"—and Miss Lottie Venne, making much of the passive part of the much-neglected Mrs. Oldboy. As for Mr. Nigel Playfair, the captain of the merry team, he had the time of his life in playing the Colonel, bluff, burly, good-natured, and a little stupid, to the life of the time. His were the chief honours of the happy evenings which inaugurated a new era of immeasurable prosperity at the little Lyric Theatre of Ham-mersmith.

The presentation of "Twelfth Night" by the Fellowship of Players,

at the Scala, was noteworthy. An admirable Malvolio—a monument of pompous conceit, a Puritan in yellow stockings and cross-gartered fit only for ridicule, and yet withal a figure with some sort of dignity in him—this study of Mr. Guy Lefeuve was conceived on the right lines. Mr. Frank Darch was Sir Andrew Aguecheek to the life, and there was a fine hilarity in the Sir Toby of Mr. Alfred A. Harris. Though perhaps his broad humours did not quite achieve the perfect toper of our imaginations, "twas well done." And how elfin-like in gaiety with that undernote of pathos always underlined was Mr. John Laurie's Feste. Maria was full of lively spirits, and Miss Pauline de Bush played with zest and in the proper key. Yet somehow this Twelfth Night of joyousness never quite reached the topmost pitch of gaiety. Though the individual performances were all adequate, the tempo was too slow; there lacked the speed to move smiles into noisy laughter. The chords of sentiment are easier to sound, and so this Fellowship of Players did this part of the score with more success. The love-sick Orsino was safe in Mr. Nigel Clarke's hands, and there could scarcely have been a more charming Olivia than Miss Lydia Sherwood's. But the outstanding performance was that of Miss Fabia Drake as Viola "who never told her love." Whether she masqueraded gallantly in hose or confessed as a girl, she preserved a unity of character that revealed both intelligence and ability. Her voice was eloquent in every mood,

her gestures—above all her sensitive appreciation of the magic of the poetry—all combined to make a performance of distinct credit. Excellent work, too, was done by Mr. Cyril Nash as Fabian, and Mr. Frank Vosper again showed what a sound actor he is as Antonio. The Fellowship of Players are to be congratulated on their production, for they not only earned success, but deserved it.



A HISTORIC SCENE THAT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED ON THE FILM (IN "THE IRON HORSE"): AN ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH, TAKEN IN 1869, OF THE MEETING OF ENGINES FROM NEW YORK AND SACRAMENTO AT PROMONTORY POINT, UTAH.

harmonise with the continual musical interpolations that the one cannot be thought of without the other. So well, too, has Mr. Nigel Playfair, than whom there is no better producer of eighteenth-century comedy, grasped this spirit of unity 'twixt play and music that he raises his curtain to the sound of the harp



A CLOSE FILM REPRODUCTION OF THE EVENT ILLUSTRATED IN THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH: A SCENE FROM "THE IRON HORSE," AT THE CAPITOL THEATRE, REPRESENTING THE HISTORIC MEETING OF THE TWO ENGINES.

"The Iron Horse," at the Capitol Theatre, is a romantic film story connected with the making of the first railway across the United States to the Pacific coast. It is dedicated to George Stephenson. Our readers may here compare the film scene of the famous meeting in 1869 of two engines, from New York and Sacramento, in California, respectively, with an actual contemporary photograph of that event.

and the flute, on the picture of pretty Diana singing, as her fingers touch the harpstrings, for the delectation of her papa; and he drops it anon, to the sound of the harpsichord and the triangle, on the picture of all the happy folk, lovers rewarded, parents conciliated, footing a stately dance into the shadows of oblivion. It is a lovely picture—of its kind an unforgettable picture—the flaunting, fussy, spreading

THE 18TH CENTURY AGAIN: "LIONEL AND CLARISSA" AT HAMMERSMITH.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BERTRAM PARK.



THE STEWARD AND THE MAID: JENKINS (MR. HAYDEN COFFIN) AND JENNY (MISS NADINE MARCH).



THE FRIVOLOUS AND THE DEMURE PAIR AND THE "OLD PHILANDERER": HARMAN (IVAN SAMSON) AND DIANA (STELLA SEAGER); COLONEL OLDBOY (NIGEL PLAYFAIR); CLARISSA (OLIVE GROVES); AND LIONEL (WILFRED TEMPLE).



THE GIRL WHO LOVES THE MAN-ABOUT-TOWN; AND THE MAIDEN WHO DOTES ON A SEDATE TUTOR: DIANA (STELLA SEAGER) AND CLARISSA (OLIVE GROVES).



LADY MARY OLDBOY—WIFE OF THE "OLD PHILANDERER": MISS LOTTIE VENNE.

The latest eighteenth-century favourite to be revived by Mr. Nigel Playfair, at the Lyric, Hammersmith, is "Lionel and Clarissa," by Isaac Bickerstaffe, with music by Dibdin, composer of "Tom Bowling." The production is admirable, with charming scenery and 1768 costumes. Mr. Playfair has seldom been seen to better advantage than as Colonel Oldboy, the elderly philanderer. He is approached

by Harman, the "Man about Town," for advice on love affairs, and not only counsels an elopement, but arranges it, without realising that his own girl, Diana, is the lady in the case. The frivolous pair of lovers, Diana and Harman, provide a contrast to the demure couple, Lionel, the tutor, and his pupil and innamorata, Clarissa. The songs are delicious.

A DISCOVERY AS WONDERFUL AS THAT OF TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB.

PROF. ABSOLON'S OWN ARTICLE DESCRIBING A NEW REVELATION OF PREHISTORIC CULTURE 20,000 YEARS AGO.

PART I.

By PROFESSOR D. K. ABSOLON, of the University of Prague, Curator of the Moravian Government Museum at Brno (Brünn) and chief discoverer of the prehistoric remains at Predmost.

Professor Absolon, to whose initiative is due the credit for the wonderful discoveries made recently at Predmost, on the site of a great prehistoric settlement, begins here his own authoritative account of the excavations and their extraordinarily interesting results. The first illustrations, accompanied by a preliminary appreciation by Sir Arthur Keith, appeared in our last number, and a further series is given in the present issue. The new discoveries are the most important and extensive in the history of anthropology.

IN the centre of Europe, within the boundaries of the Czecho-Slovakian Republic, there lies a small country called Moravia, which possesses, however, world-important contributions for those branches of scientific investigation that are concerned with the origin of man, with the fossil or diluvial man, and with the beginnings of human civilisation. The central and principal part of Moravia consists of an extremely fertile lowland called Haná, which has two wide-open natural gateways, one of them being the River Odra on the north-eastern side, and the other the River Morava, which joins the Danube on the Austrian territory. Through these gateways diluvial man, who was probably coming from Asia, penetrated into Moravia, and, having found the country to his taste, stopped there. Thus this small country became the scene of one phase in the development of early human civilisation.

Where were the Egyptians, where the other ancient nations, at the time when this small spot in the world called Predmost witnessed the dawning of the human race? At the same time that the mammoths were grazing undisturbed in that region where London, the greatest city of the world, lies to-day, in Predmost 30,000 years ago was built up a great diluvial fortress inhabited by the hunters of the mammoth, who possessed a distinct, though primitive, culture of their own. This race disappeared, but left indestructible traces behind it. These traces are partly secured already in the form of several collections in the small Moravian Government Museum of Brno; but they are only the minor part; the rest lies still in the ground. However, even this small part was a great surprise for the conference of the International Institute for Anthropology, which met in the year 1924 in the capital of Moravia, Brno (Brünn), and passed a resolution declaring that these marvellous discoveries ought to be made known to the whole world.

For a small nation and its people it is, as a rule, very difficult to gain the interest of the world for their work. Thus also in Moravia there lived a number of men to whom we are indebted for having laid the foundations for the study of the Moravian diluvium. These were Dr. Wankel (died 1896), who is called the father of Moravian pre-history and has done for Moravia what Sir W. Boyd Dawkins did for England; Dr. Kříž, K. Maška (both died 1916), and a number of younger scientists who are still alive. These men, who had but very poor working means at their disposal, founded in their remote country towns only small private museums, practically unknown to scientific research, and they could not, besides, inform the world about their work in a satisfactory manner, being hindered by their daily occupation or advanced age. Eventually all these collections (fifteen in number) were taken over by the Moravian Government Museum, and, having been organised into a separate section as an institution for the study of the origin of man, were first opened in 1924 during the conference of the International Institute of Anthropology. Ninety per cent. of all the palæolithic and palæontological material of diluvial Moravia is

deposited in these collections, and thus foreign scholars, to whom the Moravian Museum is always perfectly accessible, will find everything in one place. At the same time we have commenced on a larger scale a systematic investigation of the whole of the Moravian palæolithic remains and are constantly making new discoveries.

Moravia has two groups of diluvial sites, the cave stations and the open stations, at present over sixty altogether. They are to be found both in the above-named lowland, Haná, and all round about it. The cave district lies just in the vicinity of Brno: it is the so-called Moravian Karst, with its huge pit, "Macocha" (stepmother), four small underground rivers, and an extensive underground world of stalactite caverns. Macocha is a chasm 300 metres long and 170 m. in depth, and on its bottom, flows the underground river Punkva. The chasm was the theme of many a legend, and it was quite inaccessible; all the expeditions used to descend into it by means of long ladders. From 1898 onwards I have endeavoured to disclose its mystery. Six times I descended to its bottom; in 1905 I stopped in it for eight days and

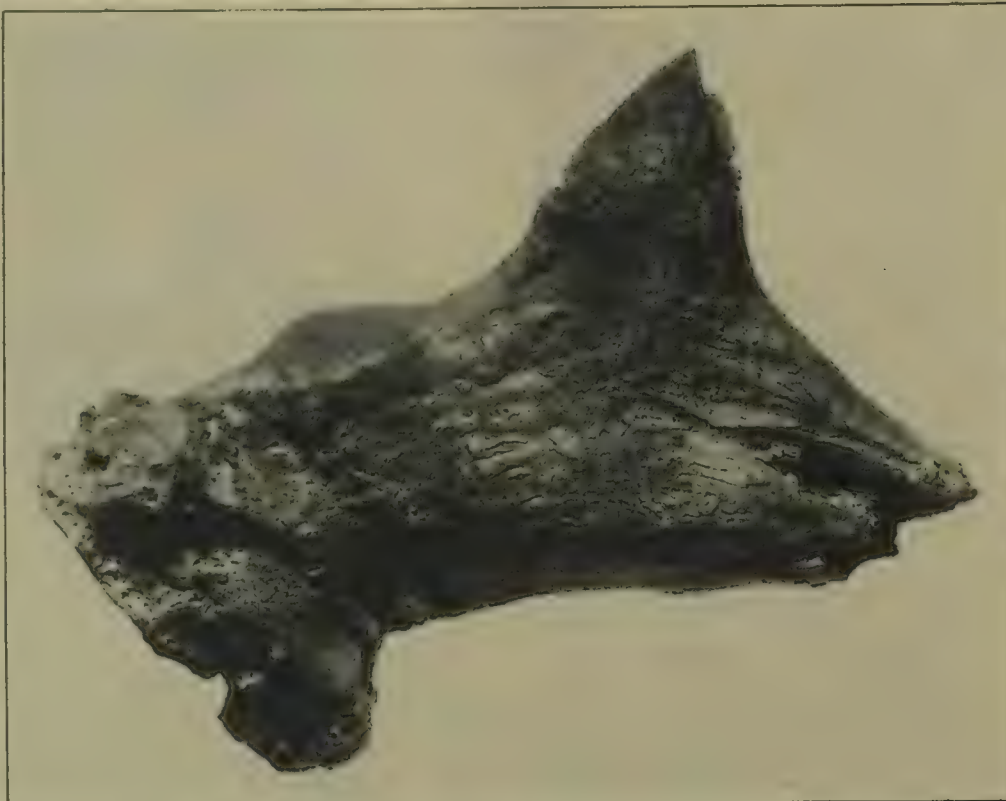
rich grave of the Halstat period; while two of our fellow-workers have just recently found in it a stratum from the Mousterian period. The majority of Moravian cave discoveries belong to the Magdalenian period. The older investigators were not able to discern all the periods in question, and therefore we have undertaken a complete revision of the former researches from the modern point of view. The cave sites that have been at least partly investigated as yet are twenty-eight in number. The following epochs are represented: Acheulean, Mousterian, Aurignacian, Solutrian, and Magdalenian. The transient period of Azilian-Tardenoisian has not yet been found in Moravia, although it may have been passed over without being understood. There are also two eolithic sites which are still waiting for proper investigation. There is no scientific division between the cave sites and open sites, only the cave sites were formerly of primary interest in Moravia, while the present investigation ascribes more importance and finds greater riches in the loess sites.

In the cave strata the bones of diluvial or pleistocene animals are exceptionally plentiful. The most numerous among them was the enormous cave-bear, which was sometimes as much as 3½ m. in height. It must have been a much more formidable beast than the American grizzly. The abundance of these animals is proved best by the group of six skeletons reconstructed in the year 1924; and we could still easily construct a number of others. Besides, there were found complete skeletons of lion, hyena, wolverine, beaver, capricorn, reindeer, and other animals. I succeeded in the year 1922 in making an interesting find of fossil beavers on the banks of the underground river Punkva. In the side-cave, separated from the main cave by a narrow hole, we found, to our great surprise, heaps of beaver bones, bone upon bone, skull upon skull, old and young individuals, all covered with alluvium. Even whole skeletons were found together. From the number of skulls we could state that twenty-six animals were lying in one spot. It was a natural burial-place of a whole herd of beavers, which perished here in a catastrophe. During a flood the narrow passage through which the beavers were passing got closed, and the herd was drowned.

Among the open stations the most important are Predmost, Vistonice, and Ondratice. Predmost is the most important palæolithic site in Central and East Europe, the scientific significance of which is not yet realised by the world, although it increases day by day with the progress of exploration. Many very well-preserved skeletons of diluvial man; thousands of stone implements; a great variety of implements cut from bone and horn for home use, hunting, and fighting; primitive works of art, drawings, models, and fetishes, all of them unique examples; and, finally, a scarcely credible quantity of fossil and especially mammoth bones, accumulated on a comparatively small stretch of ground—all this constitutes the unique significance of Predmost.

Predmost (the entrance to a bridge) is a small village lying north-east of Brno, near the town of Přerov. Přerov (German Prerau) is a railway junction on the Middle-European line between Vienna and Warsaw. Beside the village, 34 metres above, stands an isolated hill of lime-stone rocks which are for the most part covered with a layer of loess, sometimes as much as 20 m. deep. In this mass, about 2-4 m. under the surface, is a layer of diluvial culture full of ashes, bones, skeletons of men and beasts and things of human workmanship. Long ago it was known that bones of mammoths were to be found here. As early as 1571 the historian Blahoslav noted that, near Přerov, there

(Continued on page 914.)



FASHIONED BY A PREHISTORIC SCULPTOR SOME 20,000 YEARS AGO: AN ANIMAL HEAD CARVED FROM REINDEER HORN, ONE OF THE MANY WONDERFUL EXAMPLES OF PALÆOLITHIC ART DISCOVERED BY PROFESSOR ABSOLON AT PREDMOST.

Photograph by Professor D. K. Absolon.

nights; and in the years 1909 and 1913 I at last succeeded in discovering magnificent horizontal caverns, both inundated and dry ones, through which I have penetrated from the valley right to the bottom of Macocha. To-day the caves are lighted by electricity, are made easily accessible, and the tourist can reach, partly by walking and partly by boat, the bottom of the chasm.

The fact that the international tourist knows nothing about this miracle of nature can be explained by the war. Many of these caverns represent dwellings of diluvial man. Most of them are still waiting to be investigated. The most important is Kulna (pent-house), situated north of Macocha, and having the form of a tunnel 92 m. in length, 10 m. in breadth, and 9 m. in height. This cavern itself gave us many hundreds of stone and bone implements belonging to three different periods—Mousterian, Aurignacian, and Magdalenian. Near Macocha is a large cave, No. 17, 200 metres in length, and splitting into two wings with a double entrance, resembling two gates under one roof. The cave is high above the bottom of the valley in the rocky wall. It needs but little digging to find a splendid stratum quite untouched as yet, and full of implements. Other caverns are Kostelík (little church), and Býčí Skála (bull rock), a huge cave in which Wankel some fifty years ago had already discovered a

Professor Absolon's article on his great discoveries will be continued in following issues, with further photographs of extraordinary interest. The next will deal with ornaments and implements.

ANIMAL SCULPTURE 20,000 YEARS OLD: A PREDMOST "MAMMOTH."

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PROFESSOR D. K. ABSOLON, OF PRAGUE UNIVERSITY, CURATOR OF THE MORAVIAN GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AT BRNO (BRÜNN).

THE figure of a mammoth (shown in Photographs Nos. 2 and 4 above) found by Professor Absolon on the great palæolithic site at Predmost, is one of the finest examples of prehistoric sculpture yet discovered. Describing it in his article on page 914, Professor Absolon writes: "The surface of the object is smoothed, but by accumulations of deep and shallow, straight and crooked lines, the diluvial artist marked the places where the mammoth body was bare, and where it was covered with short or long

[Continued opposite.]



1. FOR COMPARISON WITH THE PREHISTORIC SCULPTOR'S WORK SHOWN BELOW: A MODERN RECONSTRUCTION OF A MAMMOTH (BY PROFESSOR OSBORN) IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AT NEW YORK.

Continued.]

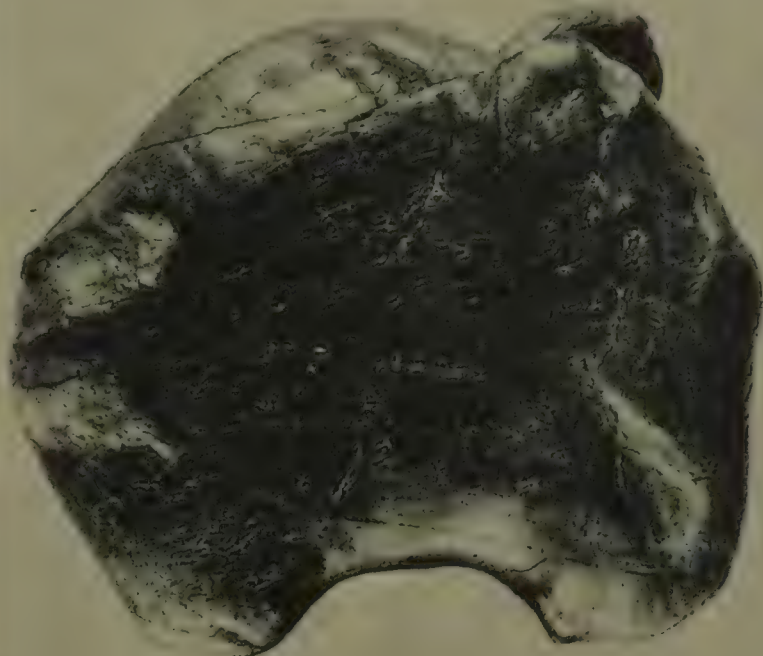
hair, or with a mane. Also, the tail is very well marked. We see that the mammoth had a short tail with a bushy end. There is no doubt that the man of Predmost must have observed the mammoth well and often, to enable his rough hand to make such a good likeness of the animal; here is preserved for us his immediate sense-perception and his fresh impression. It differs from drawings of mammoths in France, in that it does not represent the animal with such a high and hump-like back."



2. FASHIONED 20,000 YEARS AGO: A REALISTIC MODEL OF A MAMMOTH FOUND AT PREDMOST, SHOWING MARKS TO INDICATE THE TAIL



3. SHOWING THE TAIL CURLED ROUND AS INDICATED BY MARKS ON THE ORIGINAL: A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING OF THE PREDMOST MAMMOTH AS SEEN IN PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2.



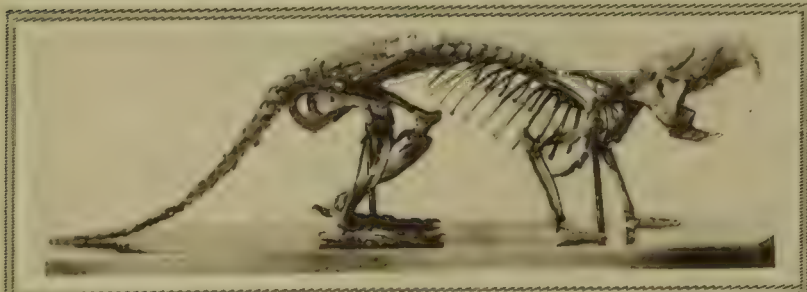
4. THE FINEST EXAMPLE OF PREHISTORIC SCULPTURE FOUND AT PREDMOST: THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MAMMOTH SHOWN IN PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2.



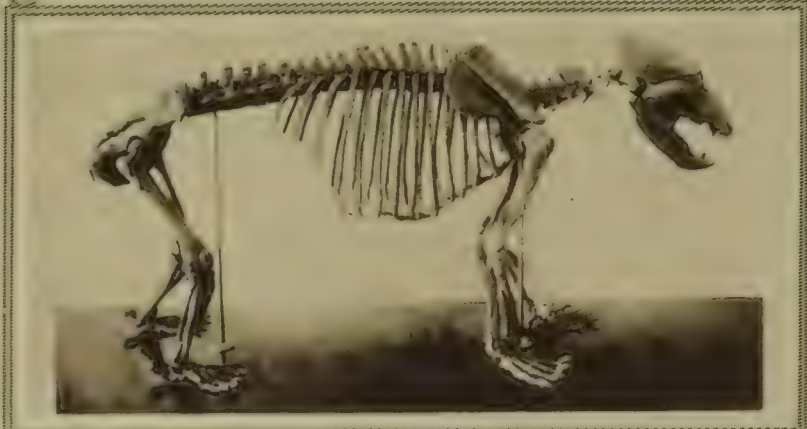
5. BRINGING OUT THE POINTS OF THE PREHISTORIC SCULPTOR'S WORK: A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING OF THE MAMMOTH FIGURE AS SEEN IN PHOTOGRAPH NO. 4.

A TREASURE-HOUSE OF EXTINCT ANIMALS: BEAVER; WOLF; CAVE-BEAR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY PROFESSOR D. K. ABSOLON, OF PRAGUE UNIVERSITY, CURATOR OF THE MORAVIAN GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AT BRNO (BRÜNN).



"A UNIQUE DISCOVERY" BY PROFESSOR ABSOLON AT PREDMOST: THE COMPLETE SKELETON OF AN EXTINCT DILUVIAN BEAVER



AN IMPORTANT ADDITION TO ANIMAL PALÆONTOLOGY: ONE OF MANY COMPLETE SKELETONS OF PREHISTORIC CAVE-BEARS FOUND AT PREDMOST.



SPLIT OPEN BY THE ANCIENT HUNTERS FOR THE EXTRACTION OF THE BRAINS: SPECIMENS FROM A HEAP OF WOLF SKULLS FOUND AT PREDMOST.



AN UNPARALLELED COLLECTION OF RELICS OF THE GIGANTIC CAVE-BEAR HUNTED BY PALÆOLITHIC MAN 20,000 YEARS AGO (AS SHOWN IN THE RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING OPPOSITE): SIX COMPLETE SKELETONS CONSTRUCTED FROM BONES FOUND AT PREDMOST, IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES TO CONSTRUCT A NUMBER OF OTHERS.

The astonishing wealth of animal bones—enough to construct many a complete skeleton—is one of the most remarkable features of the great prehistoric site at Predmost. "In the cave strata," writes Professor Absolon in his article on page 898, "the bones of diluvial, or Pleistocene, animals are exceptionally plentiful. The most numerous among them was the enormous cave-bear, which was sometimes as much as 3½ metres (about 12 ft.) in height. . . . The abundance of these animals is proved best by the group of six skeletons reconstructed in the year 1924, and we could still easily construct a number of others. Besides, there

were found whole skeletons of a lion, hyena, wolverine, beaver, capricorn, reindeer, and other animals. I succeeded in 1922 in making an interesting find of fossil beavers on the banks of the underground river Punkva. In the side-cave . . . we found heaps of beaver bones. Even whole skeletons were found together. From the number of skulls we could state that twenty-six animals were lying in one spot. It was a natural burial-place of a whole herd of beavers, which perished here in a catastrophe. During a flood the narrow passage through which the beavers were passing got closed, and the herd was drowned."

BIG-GAME HUNTING IN THE ICE AGE: A GIGANTIC CAVE-BEAR.

A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR D. K. ABSOLON.



"A MUCH MORE FORMIDABLE BEAST THAN THE AMERICAN GRIZZLY": A TWELVE-FOOT CAVE-BEAR ATTACKED BY HUNTERS OF 20,000 YEARS AGO—A SCENE EVOKED BY THE HUGE SKELETONS (ILLUSTRATED OPPOSITE) DISCOVERED AT PREDMOST.

The man of the Ice Age, on whose life and pursuits such a flood of new light has been cast by Professor Absolon's discoveries at Predmost, was a mighty hunter of big game. He trapped the huge mammoth in pitfalls, and slew it by hurling great stones and thrust of darts. Armed only with flint-tipped spears, these daring hunters would even attack on foot the enormous cave-bear, and in the above drawing the artist has reconstructed such a scene. "The

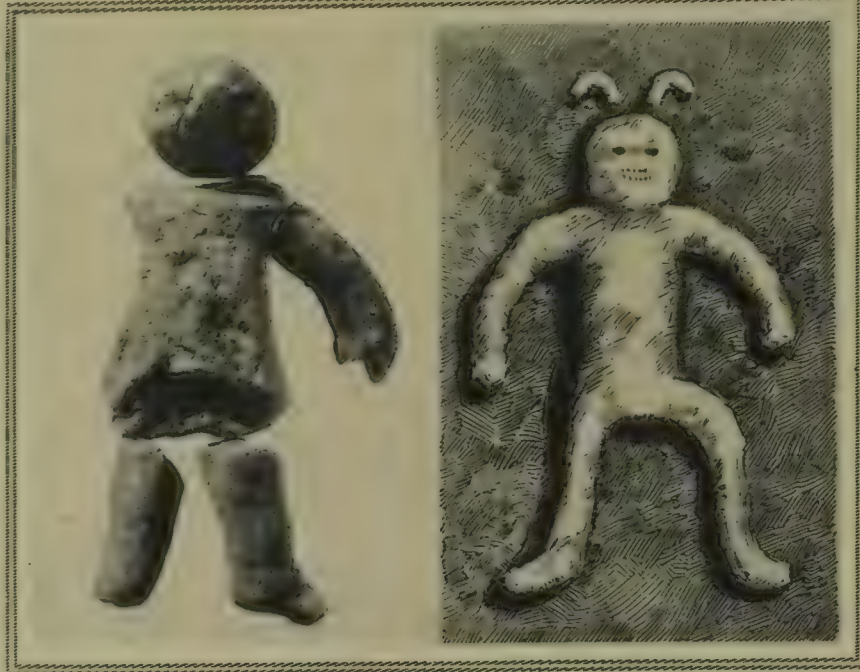
cave-bear," writes Professor Absolon in his article on page 898, "was sometimes as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ metres (about 12 ft.) in height. It must have been a much more formidable beast than the American grizzly." Large quantities of its bones (as of other extinct animals) have been found at Predmost. On the opposite page is shown a group of six whole skeletons of cave-bears, and Professor Absolon has found enough bones to make many more.—[Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

PREHISTORIC "CUBISM" AND REALISM: 20,000-YEAR-OLD PREDMOST ART.

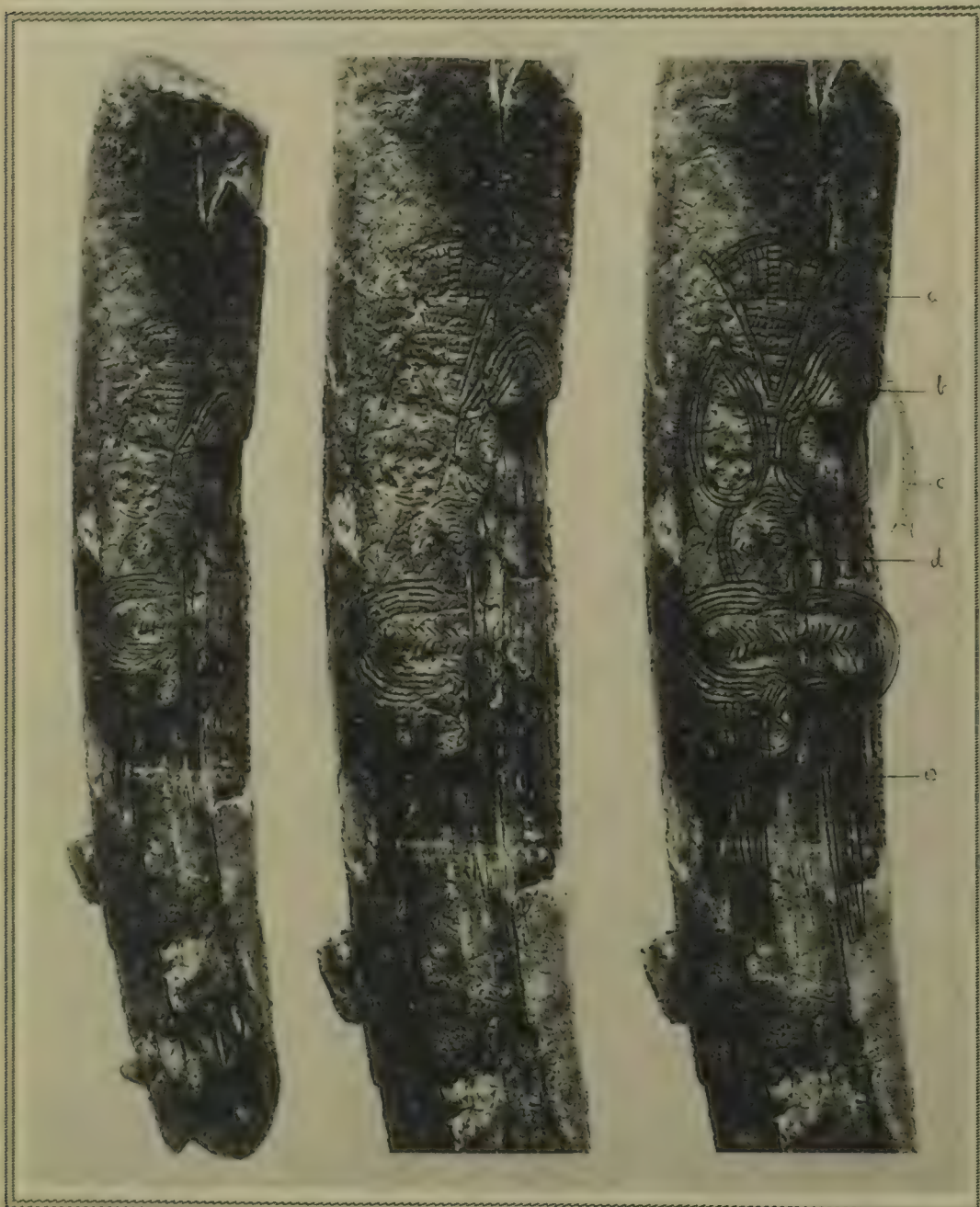
PHOTOGRAPHS BY PROFESSOR D. K. ABSOLON, OF PRAGUE UNIVERSITY, CURATOR OF THE MORAVIAN GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AT BRNO (BRÜNN).



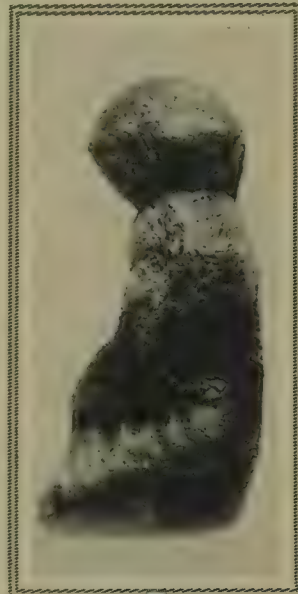
1. "A TREASURE OF DILUVIAL SCULPTURE, A FAULTLESS PIECE OF ART": A LITTLE CLAY HEAD (ABOUT $\frac{1}{2}$ -INCH LONG) OF A CAVE-BEAR FOUND AT VISTONICE. (SEEN FROM ABOVE, IN FRONT, AND IN PROFILE.)



2. PRIMITIVE ART OF 20,000 YEARS AGO AKIN TO THAT OF TO-DAY: (LEFT) A LITTLE CLAY TOY FIGURE (ACTUAL SIZE) FROM PREDMOST; AND (RIGHT) A SIMILAR FIGURE MADE BY AN AUSTRALIAN NATIVE.



3. "CUBISM" 20,000 YEARS AGO: A PREDMOST MAMMOTH TUSK (ABOUT 1 FT. LONG) CARVED WITH A WOMAN'S BODY IN GEOMETRICAL LINES—(LEFT) THE WHOLE TUSK; (CENTRE) THE CARVED SECTION ($8\frac{1}{2}$ IN.); (RIGHT) THE CARVING RECONSTRUCTED (FOR LETTERING, SEE BELOW).



4. PROBABLY FOR CEREMONIAL USE: A FIGURE OF A WOMAN (ABOUT $5\frac{1}{2}$ IN. HIGH) CUT FROM MAMMOTH BONE.



5. MADE WITH AN EVEN BASE ON WHICH TO STAND: THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PREHISTORIC WOMAN'S FIGURE SHOWN IN NO. 4.



6. POSSIBLY A FETISH USED AS A CURE FOR DISEASE: THE FRONT OF THE FIGURE IN NOS. 4 AND 5.



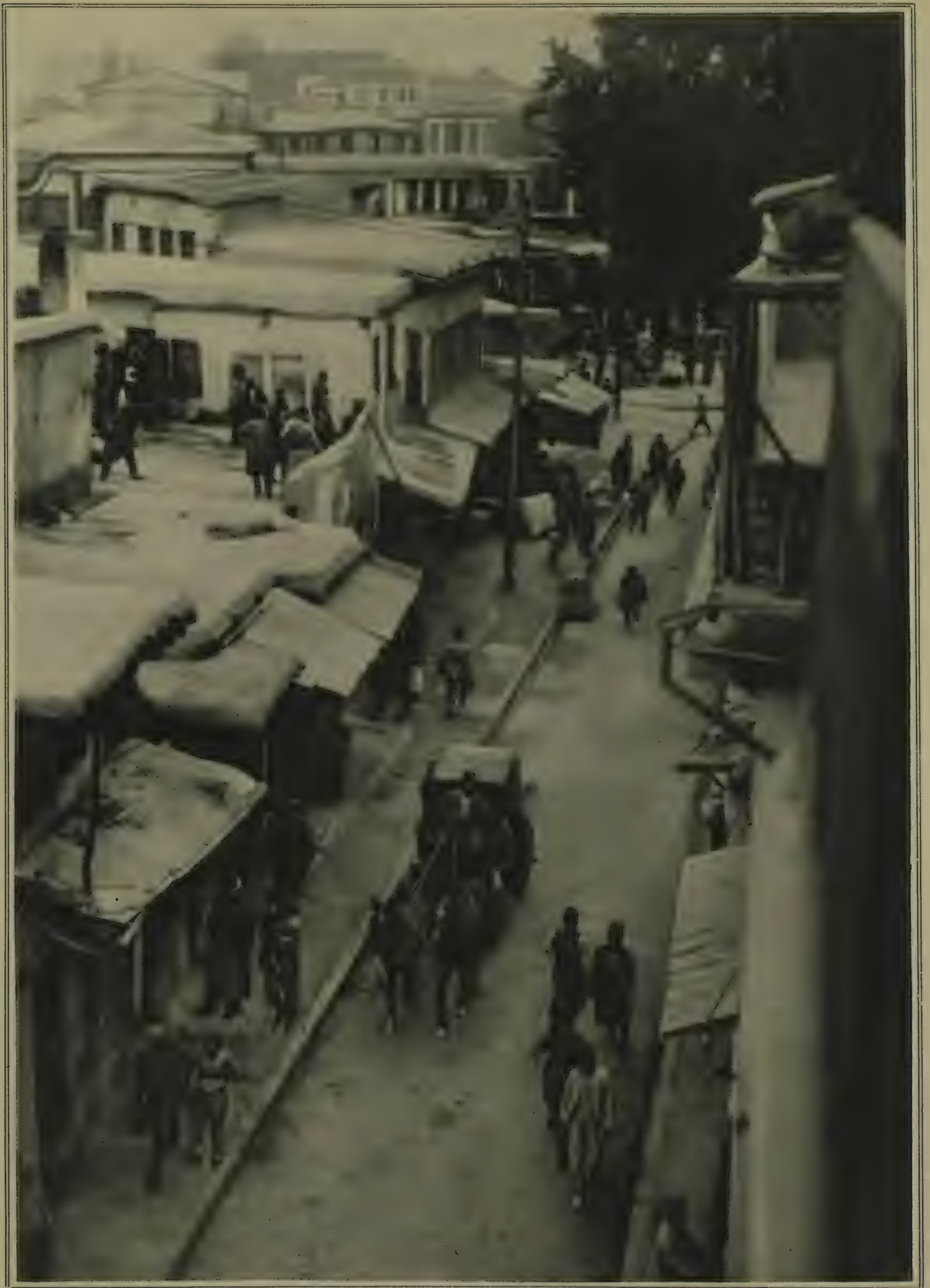
7. CUT FROM METACARPAL BONES OF A MAMMOTH: A FIGURE (ACTUAL SIZE, ABOUT $5\frac{1}{2}$ IN. HIGH).

Among the rich prehistoric treasures unearthed at Predmost by Professor D. K. Absolon, some of the most remarkable are the numerous examples of palæolithic art in the form of carvings and plastic figures. In his article on page 914, Professor Absolon points out that the objects found represent two distinct artistic styles, the realistic and the ideal or figurative. "Modern Cubism," he writes, "has very old predecessors. . . . A peculiar drawing on the tusk of a mammoth (Illustration No. 3 above) might seem at first a mere senseless accumulation of geometrical lines. . . . In reality it represents a conventionalised, ideoplastic piece of work, in which the hunter of the mammoth has pictured his adored one with

head, breast, and certain parts of her body prominent, while neglecting her hands and feet." On the right in the above illustration the section of tusk is shown with the design completed, and the letters in the margin indicate (a) the head, (b) the breasts, (c) the hands, (d) the abdomen, and (e) the legs. "A whole series of statuettes," continues Professor Absolon, "roughly cut from the metacarpal bones of the mammoth, represent probably images of pregnant women. . . . Homo Predmostensis wanted, perhaps, to express by means of them his amazement at the miracle of the multiplying of his race." The little cave-bear head is described as "a treasure of diluvial sculpture, a faultless piece of art."

DAMASCUS ON THE EVE OF BOMBARDMENT: A CENTRE OF TROUBLE.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY H. J. SHEPSTONE.



WITH FRENCH TROOPS POSTED ON HOUSE ROOFS: A STREET IN THE CENTRE OF THE DISTURBED AREA IN DAMASCUS.

For some time before the French bombardment of Damascus, on October 18-20, trouble had been growing in the city. "On the night of October 17," wrote the "Times" correspondent, "French soldiers were attacked and mutilated in one of the low quarters. The next morning there appeared in the Shaghour quarter a band of some three-score brigands. . . . A little later another band

appeared in the Meidan quarter. Both bands made for the bazaars and the centre of the city and started looting. Bad characters from other quarters disarmed the police and took their rifles and also began to loot, shooting in the air all the time, and creating a panic. . . . The city resounded from end to end with rifle-shots." Such was the state of Damascus at this time.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF DAMASCUS: SCENES BEFORE AND

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY



DAMASCUS IN A STATE OF WAR: A TYPICAL STONE WALL BARRICADE BUILT BY FRENCH TROOPS ACROSS A STREET IN A DISTURBED QUARTER OF THE CITY.



WHERE, BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT, FRENCH SOLDIERS WERE ATTACKED OR FIRED AT WHILE ON PATROL: A WOUNDED MAN CARRIED ON A STRETCHER IN DAMASCUS.



AT AN ENTRANCE TO THE "STREET WHICH IS CALLED STRAIGHT" ASSOCIATED WITH ST. PAUL, AND BADLY DAMAGED BY SHELLS: A FRENCH POST, BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT.



PHOTOGRAPHED LONG AFTER SUNSET BY THE GLOW OF FIRES (AS SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND) SAID TO HAVE DESTROYED A THIRD PART OF THE CITY: SYDNEY DAMASCUS.



WHERE A MAN HAD JUST BEEN SHOT DEAD DURING THE RIOTS THAT LED TO THE BOMBARDMENT: FRENCH SOLDIERS IN THE HEART OF THE DISTURBED QUARTER OF DAMASCUS.

AFTER THE EVENT—FRENCH TROOPS AND BARRICADES.

H. J. SHEPSTONE.



TYPES OF FRENCH TROOPS IN DAMASCUS: A GROUP OF SOLDIERS, WITH A CIVILIAN, AT A RAILWAY STATION—SHOWING AN ARMoured TRAIN IN THE BACKGROUND.



TYPICAL OF THE FRENCH FORCES IN DAMASCUS: AN OFFICER WITH HIS DETACHMENT OF COLONIAL TROOPS IN CHARGE OF A MACHINE-GUN POST AT A STREET BARRICADE.



SUGGESTIVE OF A SCENE IN FRANCE, OR FLANDERS DURING THE GREAT WAR: A RUINED STREET IN DAMASCUS AFTER THE FRENCH BOMBARDMENT, WHICH LASTED INTERMITTENTLY FOR TWO DAYS, CAUSING GREAT HAVOC AND SOME 1200 CASUALTIES AMONG THE NATIVE POPULATION.

The shelling of Damascus, which lasted for forty-eight hours, was carried out in order to quell turbulent bands of brigands who for some time past had been rioting and looting in the city. A vivid description of the event is given in the following letter which has just reached us: "At eight o'clock on the evening of October 18, the French commenced a bombardment of those sections of the city which were held by the insurgents, and it was maintained for a whole day and a whole night. The scenes can better be imagined than described. Large buildings and whole quarters were battered to pieces, and the fires that followed completed the devastation. An eye-witness, who was a midnight observer from the roof of a building, and saw the shells falling continuously and large districts in flames rising, as it were, up to heaven, was vividly put in mind of Nero watching the burning of Rome from the summit of his palace. Among other acts of wantonness committed by the rioters, sixty Armenians were massacred. The total number of killed and wounded is not yet known, and

it will probably be difficult to ascertain the number of victims who have hitherto perished in various ways, killed by the rifle and machine-gun volleys from the troops, armoured cars and tanks, from shells, falling houses, and conflagration. There must have been numberless instances of untold suffering not only by the men, but by the women and little children. The authorities have imposed a levy of £100,000 and 3000 rifles, with ammunition, to be handed over by noon of October 24. The French now have the situation well in hand, and the city is calmer and quieter, perhaps, than it has been for a very long time." The number of casualties sustained among the Damascenes was afterwards estimated, as mentioned by the "Times" correspondent, at about 1200. In his despatch of October 31 he stated that much damage had been done in the Street which is called Straight. He paid a high tribute to the British Consul in Damascus, Mr. Smart, to whose courageous action and influence with leading Moslems the safety of the foreign colonies was entirely due.

AT HOME AND ABROAD: PHOTOGRAPHS OF PERSONAL INTEREST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HARRIS, L.N.A., VANDYK, C.N., PHOTOPRESS, TOPICAL, AND S.P.



THE KRUGER CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS AT PRETORIA: THE COMPLETED STATUE OF THE PRESIDENT ABOUT TO BE UNVEILED



BOER GENERALS WHO SPOKE EULOGIES OF THE GREAT BOER PRESIDENT: GENERAL SMUTS AND GENERAL HERTZOG IN PRETORIA.



ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL WAR MEMORIAL: THE DUKE OF YORK LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE COLLEGE HOUSE EXTENSION AND STUDENTS' MEMORIAL.



NEW MAGISTRATE AT BOW STREET POLICE COURT: MR. H. W. WILBERFORCE



FORMERLY WESTMINSTER MAGISTRATE: THE LATE MR. C. K. FRANCIS.



TEMPORARY SUCCESSOR TO GENERAL SARRAIL AS FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER IN SYRIA: GENERAL DUPORT.



THE NEW BISHOP OF OXFORD ENTHRONED: DR. T. B. STRONG (RIGHT), WITH THE DEAN; AND (BEHIND) THE ARCHDEACONS OF OXFORD, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, AND BERKSHIRE.



THE WINTER RESIDENCE OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK: CURZON HOUSE, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, TO WHICH THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES MOVED THIS WEEK.



A FAMOUS PAINTER AT WORK ON A PORTRAIT OF A FAMOUS ACTOR: MR. AUGUSTUS JOHN PAINTING SIR GERALD DU MAURIER—THE PORTRAIT IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

The Kruger monument was begun before the Boer War and was set up in Prince's Park, in an incomplete state, the bronze figures of burghers for the pedestal having been sent to England by Lord Kitchener during the South African War. These figures were returned to Pretoria by order of King George, and the completed monument was unveiled on the day of the celebrations by Senator the Hon. F. W. Rietz.—The building which is to form the College House Extension and Students' Memorial in connection with St. Thomas's Hospital and Medical School will be on the opposite side of Lambeth Palace Road.—Mr. Wilberforce, new Magistrate at Bow Street, was the Magistrate at Marylebone Police Court.—Mr. C. K.

Francis, who died suddenly on October 28, is a great loss to the Bench. He was called to the Bar in 1876, and was appointed to the Westminster Court as a Police Magistrate in March 1896. In his younger days, he was well known as a cricketer.—General Duport replaces General Sarraill for the time being, but it is understood at the moment of writing that the new High Commissioner will be a civilian.—The new Bishop of Oxford was formerly Bishop of Ripon.—It was officially announced this week that the Duke and Duchess of York had taken Curzon House as a winter residence, White Lodge being rather too far from London in view of their Royal Highnesses' engagements.

Old London in Colour: Fleet Street in Sedan-Chair Days.



WHERE THE AUTHOR OF "THE COMPLEAT ANGLER" POSSESSED "HALF A SHOP": "IZAACK WALTON'S HOUSE IN FLEET STREET" IN 1614—A COLOUR PHOTOGRAVURE FROM THE PICTURE BY E. A. COX, R.I., R.O.I., R.B.A.

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THE HOME OF THE FAIRY-BOOK'S LORD MAYOR OF LONDON: "SIR RICHARD WHITTINGTON'S HOUSE IN SWITHIN'S PASSAGE, MOOR LANE, AS IT APPEARED IN 1796."—
A COLOUR-PHOTOGRAVURE FROM THE PAINTING BY E. A. COX. R.I., R.O.I., R.B.A.

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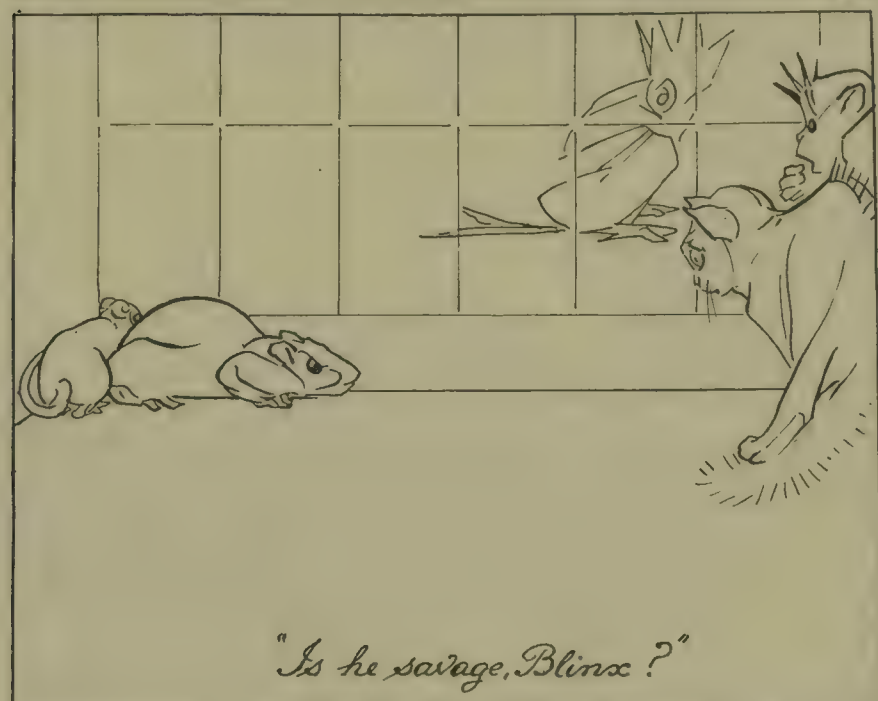


OLD LONDON IN COLOUR: "BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL" AS IT WAS—A PHOTOGRAVURE
FROM THE PICTURE BY E. A. COX, R.I., R.O.I., R.B.A.

ARTIST'S COPYRIGHT RESERVED. (SEE ARTICLE ELSEWHERE IN THIS NUMBER.)

BLINX AND BUNDA TRY TO "DO THEIR BIT" IN RAT WEEK.

DRAWN SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY J. A. SHEPHERD. (COPYRIGHTED.)



BLINX AND BUNDA: A TOUR ROUND THE "ZOO"; NO. XXXV.—HOW THEY FOUND THE "ZOO" RAT "NO ORDINARY RAT."

Mindful of the appeal issued by the Ministry of Agriculture—"National Rat Week. November 2 to November 7, 1925. All are urged to make a special effort to reduce the number of Rats and Mice during this period"—Blinx and Bunda, fired by the vigorous enthusiasm of the keepers, determined to lend a hand. Mr. Shepherd has here shown their experiences, and he says in a note thereon: "'Zoo' rats are no ordinary rats. The choice of every variety of

food fattens and multiplies them. They are the curse of the 'Zoo,' and do more harm to the inmates than even a Bank Holiday crowd. Bunda has our sympathy. A rat in a corner is a most terrifying beast, particularly accompanied by young. Mr. Douglas English in his 'Book of the Zoo' declared he saw 'a rat as big as a rabbit, a grandfather of great rats.' So I make no apology for the size of the rat I depict on this page."

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEW ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, PHOTOPRESS, SPECIAL

PRESS, L.N.A., KEYSTONE, THE "TIMES," TOPICAL, AND G.P.U.



PRECIOUS METAL FROM SPACE? A HUGE SEVEN-TON METEORITE FOUND IN GREENLAND, AND BELIEVED TO BE RICH IN PLATINUM, BEING LANDED AT COPENHAGEN.



SHOWING HER TORPEDO DROPPING INTO THE WATER: A NEW BRITISH AIR "DESTROYER," THE BLACKBURN NAPIER TORPEDO SEAPLANE, ON A TEST FLIGHT NEAR HULL.



SHOWING HER TORPEDO-TUBE (UNDER THE FORE PART OF THE FUSELAGE): THE NEW BLACKBURN NAPIER TORPEDO SEAPLANE, WHICH CARRIES ALSO TWO LEWIS GUNS.



DEAD OF OLD AGE, AFTER OBTAINING £100 FOR THE L.M.S. BENEVOLENT FUND: ROY, THE FAMOUS COLLECTING-DOG AT EUSTON.



SAID TO BE THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD: A HUGE CARPET MADE IN VIENNA FOR A NEW YORK FIRM—ITS SIZE INDICATED BY THE RING OF PEOPLE STANDING ROUND IT.



THE GREEK-BULGARIAN FRONTIER TROUBLES: THE ARRIVAL OF BULGARIAN REFUGEES, PACKED WITH THEIR BELONGINGS IN OPEN RAILWAY TRUCKS, AT SIMITLY.



SHOWING DAMAGE DONE BY BOMBS AND RIFLE BULLETS: A BULGARIAN POST, DEMIR KAPU, ON THE FRONTIER.



A MONUMENT TO A BEE: THE CAIRN ERECTED AT POINT APIS TO A QUEEN BEE TAKEN AS A MASOT BY MR. BEE MASON (ON LEFT), OF THE BRITISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MOROCCAN CAMPAIGN: AN AIR VIEW OF THE MILITARY POST OF SIAH, NEAR MELILLA, RE-OCCUPIED BY THE SPANIARDS.




UNVEILED BY LORD ALLENBY AND DEDICATED BY THE ARCHBISHOP (BOTH SEEN IN BACKGROUND): A MEMORIAL TABLET TO THE 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS (CARABINEERS) IN CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.




TOKIO UNDER WATER: MERRY JAPANESE GIRLS MAKING THEIR WAY, WITH THE AID OF A GUIDE ROPE, THROUGH A STREET TURNED INTO A CANAL BY THE FLOODS.

An enormous meteorite, weighing seven tons, was recently brought home from Greenland, in the Arctic ship "Sea King," to Copenhagen, and placed in the Mineralogical Museum there. It is thought to be rich in platinum.—The Blackburn Napier Torpedo Seaplane, a new British "destroyer" of the air, was tested the other day at Brough, near Hull, and attained a speed of nearly 150 miles an hour. In addition to a Mark VIII. torpedo, it carries two Lewis guns in a gun-turret. Alternatively it can be used for bombing.—Roy, the old collecting-dog, was a familiar figure at Euston Station, where he had collected over £3100 for the London Midland and Scottish Railway Benevolent Fund.—The frontier fighting between Greeks and Bulgarians led to an appeal to the League of Nations, which recently decided to send a Commission, under Sir Horace Rumbold, to investigate the affair. The original affray took place at

Demir Kapu on October 19.—Mr. Bee Mason, the naturalist and photographer of the British Arctic Expedition, 1925, took with him as a mascot a queen bee, which, to keep it warm, was housed in a match-box in his waistcoat pocket. The bee died, and in her honour the place of her burial, in Franz Joseph Land, was named Point Apis, and a cairn was erected over the grave.—The war in Morocco has been brought to a standstill, save for minor operations, by the approach of winter. General Sanjurjo has been appointed Spanish High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, in place of the Marquis de Estella.—A memorial tablet to 200 officers and men of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers) was unveiled in Canterbury Cathedral, on October 31, by Lord Allenby, and dedicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury.—Serious floods occurred in Tokio last month, owing to heavy rainfall, which also caused landslides.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



THE HONEYMOON OF THE SALMON.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

WITH the advent of November most of us resign ourselves to the inevitable—the coming of the "dull days before Christmas" and general outdoor discomfort. Those, however, who have had the good fortune to be born with a love of natural history escape these depressing moods. For each month brings with it new delights, affording renewed opportunities for correcting and readjusting impressions of former years, and testing new theories. November, save in certain favoured areas, marks the end of the salmon-fishing. But in putting away his rod the fisherman need by no means put away all thoughts of salmon. Indeed, he has now opportunities for a far more intensive and intimate study of this lordly fish, since now begin the great moments of its life. After a more or less prolonged sojourn in the sea, spent in satisfying a ravenous "stomach-hunger," he ascends the river to satisfy an equally avid "mate-hunger."

About this most critical period of the salmon's life-history we have still a great deal to learn, for the course of events by no means follows the level uniformity which obtains among, let us say, the birds. The physical conditions of the salmon's environment vary very widely, so that what is to be observed in one river by no means applies to another. Even tributaries of the same river will have a different story

puzzled Darwin, and even to-day no certain explanation of its purpose is forthcoming. It has the effect of setting the mouth wide open, and would seem, according to Mr. Chapman, to serve as a battering-ram when irate males charge one another in their endeavours to keep rivals at a distance.

Spawning takes place in shallow water, the female scooping a hollow in the bed of the stream with her tail, and therein depositing as many ova as are ripe; while at the same time her mate takes up his position beside her and sheds the fertilising "milt." Proceeding a little further up stream, the process is repeated, till all the ova are shed. Circumstances sometimes compel the expulsion of the ova in deep water, where the eggs have to take their chance of finding a resting place and of being fertilised. Where the ova are normally disposed of, the female covers them up before she leaves the "redd."

With the birds, incubation and hatching proceed forthwith. There is no incubation in the case of the salmon, and hatching depends upon the temperature of the water. Hence the appearance of the fry, or "alevins," as they are called, varies with the nature of the winter and with the river. And this, probably, will be found to have an important influence on the future life-history of the fish, which must pass from the alevin, through the parr, and into the smolt stage before leaving for the sea, when they are about six inches long and about two-

and-a-quarter years old.

What happens here is by no means clear, since they return when from three to three-and-a-half years old as grilse, weighing not less than one-and-a-half pounds and not more than ten pounds. While this is a very wide range in the matter of size, yet it appears to be a correct rendering of the facts, since the age of the fish can be determined by the record of the scales, which show "growth rings" comparable to those of a tree. During the winter months growth, and the consequent formation of rings, is arrested; when food becomes abundant the fact is recorded by the wide spacing between the rings. But this discrepancy in size between fish of apparently the same age demands further investigation.

There is another feature of their growth which is interesting. On many rivers it has been shown that a large proportion spawn but once. On the Tay as many as eighty per cent. of the fish entering the river are "maiden-fish." These are much better for the table than those which have previously spawned. Further, it seems that salmon rarely live to be more than eight or nine years old, and that they spawn no more than three or four times. Hence it follows that sexual maturity is in some fish greatly delayed. Fish of thirty or forty pounds in weight, and seven or eight years old, bear evidence that they have spawned no more than twice. Maiden salmon up to forty-four pounds in weight have been taken, while

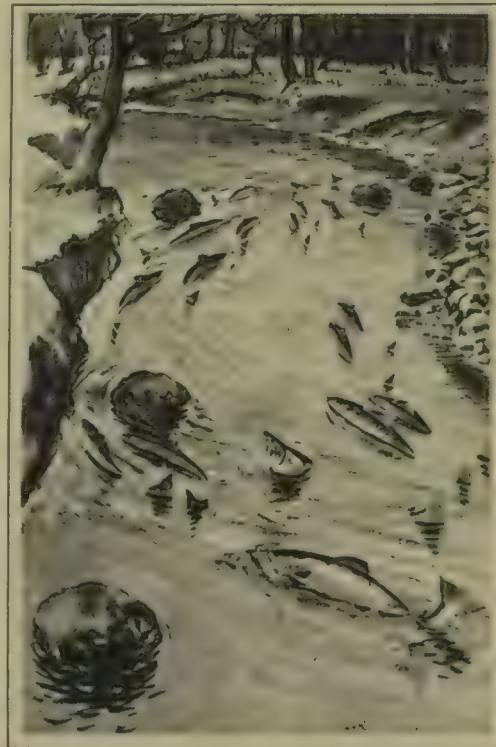
others run up to eighty pounds: and these are fish which have spawned but once or not at all. What is the cause underlying this inconstancy in the matter of reproduction? How variable is the period of sexual maturity is shown by the fact that parr only six or seven inches long have been found full of "milt," capable of fertilising eggs. But female parr with ripe ova are unknown.

After the spawning season is over, the spent males, known as "kelts," assume a repulsive appearance, for they have fasted ever since they left the sea, long months ago. The body is shrunken and discoloured, and the flesh has lost its characteristic "salmon-pink" colour. A large number die, but some manage to return to the sea and recuperate. The late Captain Barrett Hamilton made an interesting attempt to account for this discoloration, as well as for the assumption of the red hue of the male before spawning. His theory was that the colouring matter of the muscles was in the nature of a "reserve" pigment, which was in part used in the sustenance of the sexual products, and in the case of the males in part deposited in the skin as a waste product. The development of the great "gib," or hook of the lower jaw, we must at-

tribute to some similar stimulant.

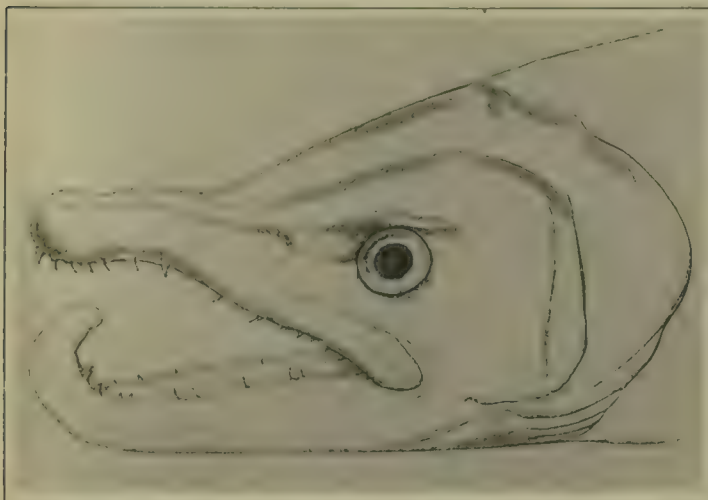
This interpretation may be correct. But in this case the source of the pigmentation of the "nuptial" dress differs materially from that of those birds which display a special breeding dress, for this is pigmented as a consequence of the activities of the "hormones," largely derived from the activities of the sexual glands. Sometimes this resplendent coloration is developed by the male alone; sometimes by both sexes in equal intensity, as in the case of the knot, godwit, golden plover, and dunlin, for example.

It must be apparent from this brief sketch that we are very far from having attained a complete knowledge of the life-history of the salmon, and those who will may now take what opportunities fortune may throw in their way to add to our records. Some of the evidence certainly needs revision, while additions to our knowledge are possible in a multitude of directions. The coming months call for volunteers.



A TUMULTUOUS SCENE THAT LASTS THREE FULL DAYS AND TWO NIGHTS: SALMON ON THEIR SPAWNING GROUND, OR "REDD."

From "The Borders and Beyond."



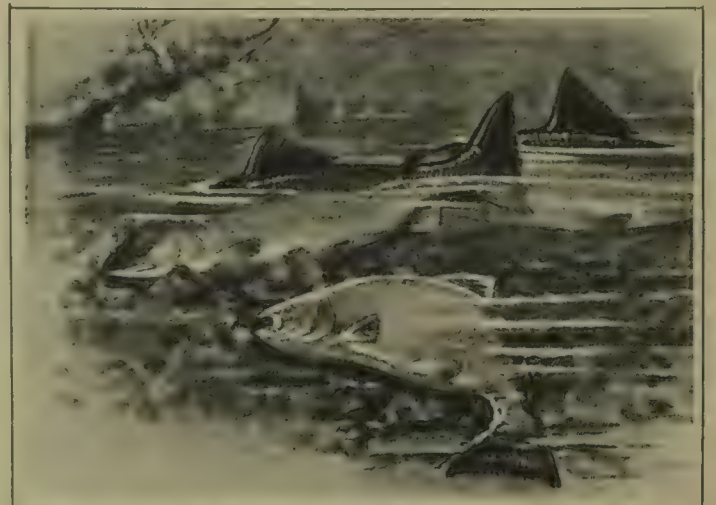
WITH THE CURIOUS "GIB," OR HOOK, DEVELOPED IN THE LOWER JAW DURING THE NUPTIAL SEASON, AND APPARENTLY USED AS A BATTERING-RAM AGAINST RIVALS: THE HEAD OF A MALE SALMON.

After Darwin.

to tell. The state of the river, in regard to the volume of water it holds, and the type of weather, are both important factors. The nature of the obstacles to be overcome before the spawning-ground can be reached has also to be reckoned with. All these disturbing factors have to be taken into account by those who essay to possess themselves of the secrets of the "course of true love" in the case of the salmon. Hence the conflict of evidence which has so far been put on record in regard to this theme. Something like three thousand volumes, I believe, have been written about the salmon! But perhaps the most complete account of this period of its life-history is that of my friend Mr. Abel Chapman. His observations were, for the most part, made upon fish which year after year ascend to the burn hard by his hall door.

With the birds the mating season begins with the arrival of the males at their breeding quarters in advance of the females. By the time these arrive on the scene the males have annexed a "territory," which they hold against all comers. It is for this "desirable-property" the males fight, and not for the females. As these arrive they "pair up," each with the first "landed proprietor" she meets with, till all the eligible males are mated. "Courtship" and its sequences follow. With the salmon it does not seem, at present, that this chain of events takes place. The sexes seem to arrive together.

With the birds, again, many species put on a special "nuptial plumage." The salmon, in like manner, develops a "nuptial" livery, the silvery sides giving place to a coppery red—that is to say, in the case of the males, which become further transformed by the development of a singular outgrowth of the lower jaw, to form an upturned hook. This greatly



WITH THE MALE (IN BACKGROUND) ON GUARD: TWO FEMALE SALMON—ONE (IN FOREGROUND) SPAWNING, AND THE OTHER (LEFT) EXCAVATING A HOLLOW FOR THE OVA.

From "The Borders and Beyond."

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Fashions &

Fancies

"Kinetic" Designs Arrive in the Boudoir.

The Paris Exhibition of Decorative Arts introduced a new style of art which expresses cleverly the modern atmosphere of jazz and futuristic pictures. Briefly, it is the kinetic design formed by intricate geometrical lines and patterns, replacing on frocks and materials the conventional flowers and embroideries. The influence of the new mode has extended even into the boudoir, and the latest wraps and dressing-gowns are fashioned of dark materials with bold "kinetic" patterns, sometimes actually woven in many colours or appliquéd in a bright patchwork. Light furs also trim many dressing gowns this season, beige hare and white bunny being introduced in wraps of chiffon velvet or crêpe-de-Chine warmly interlined.

Breakfast Gowns and Ingenious Linings.

So well made and attractive are the latest dressing wraps that they have been christened breakfast gowns, and, slipped on over the most negligée toilette, make charming costumes for this purpose. Some follow the loose lines of Grecian robes, and others are quite tailored affairs, double-breasted, with flaring redingote skirts. Brocades and printed crêpe-de-Chine are favourite materials, and, as they are destined for winter weather,

The duenna of every generation hands down the secret of her delicate skin, which she owes to the use of the famous "4711" Eau-de-Cologne and fragrant toilet preparations.

they may be interlined with real Shetland wool and lined again with silk, the result being wonderfully warm and light. Quite irresistible are the wraps made of the new embossed velvet. Although they appear decorative enough for evening cloaks, they are eminently practical, as the material, surprising though it may seem, is washable. These, and many other beautiful models, are lined with fine mercerised cotton to escape the silk tax, and are to be seen in the salons of Harrods, Knightsbridge, S.W.

ranging from 2s. 6d. upwards are obtainable from all perfume dealers of prestige, and in the same delightful series are bath salts (1s. 6d. a bottle), soap (2s. a box of three tablets), and vanishing and cold cream (at 1s. and 1s. 6d. respectively).

Outfits for Little People.

At this time of year small denizens of the nursery are clamouring for new coats and frocks for the autumn and winter. A visit to Samuel Brothers, Oxford Circus, W., will satisfy their longings, for this firm are well-known specialists in everything for kiddies' wear. From their salons come the attractive trio pictured in the centre of the page. On the left is a jumper suit of blue stockinette faced with crêpe-de-Chine, available for 49s. 6d., size 27 in.; and next is a woollen jumper suit trimmed with silk stitching. The price ranges from 30s., size 1. The little coat on the right is built of bird's-eye-blue hopsack, bound with a plain material, and costs 87s. 6d., size 22 in. Then there are useful nursery frocks in wool stockinette, bound with braid, available from 25s. 9d., size 27 in.; and a splendid bargain is a coat and cap of plain and brushed wool, price 18s. 9d., size 14 in. An illustrated brochure for children's outfits will be sent post free on request.



Chiffon velvet in the fashionable shade of green has been used to fashion this charming little frock with the box-pleated skirt from Roland and Rivkin, 101, Oxford Street, W.



Justly proud are these sturdy little people of their autumn outfits from Samuel Brothers, Oxford Circus, W. The jumper suit on the left is of blue stockinette faced with crêpe-de-Chine, and the other is of brown wool stitched with silk. On the right is a useful coat built of birdseye-blue hopsack trimmed with a vandyked border in a plain material.

Inexpensive Frocks and Wraps.

Distinctive frocks and coats for every occasion, pleasantly inexpensive in price, are a speciality of Roland and Rivkin, 101, Oxford Street, W., who have also many branches in the North. To them must be placed the credit of the attractive models pictured here. The frock is expressed in green chiffon velvet, introducing the fashionable box pleats, and the coat is of the same material in wine-red, trimmed with fur and lined with crêpe-de-Chine. The prices are 5 guineas and 11 guineas respectively. Then, a pretty dance frock of georgette, with petalled draperies floating from painted chiffon velvet flowers at the waist, may be obtained for £3 13s. 6d.; and £2 10s. secures a neat little coat-frock of gabardine opening on an inverted pleat of crêpe-de-Chine matching the collar and tie. Illustrations of many other tempting possibilities for the season's wardrobe will be sent gratis and post-free to all who apply mentioning the name of this paper.

The Virtues of "4711."

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A DISCOVERY AS WONDERFUL AS THAT OF TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB.

(Continued from Page 898.)

were bones of giants, and in the last century people dug there for mammoth bones, which were transported by railway to a factory for the making of spodium. It was not until the year 1878 that Wankel discovered the scientific significance of Predmost. He and the above-mentioned investigators dug through a part of the hill about 10,000 cubic metres in size, and thought that they had exhausted the possibilities of Predmost. The year 1924 proved the very opposite. The proprietors of brickfields, in the course of their industrial undertakings, cut through huge masses of earth by means of trenches leading across the hill, and during this work such valuable palæolithic layers were found that the State decided to undertake a systematic investigation of the whole immense underground treasury.

Predmost is a greater burial-place of mammoths than any other in the world. The number of these animals of every age found here reaches to a thousand. One can understand the enthusiasm of the Danish scholar, Japetus Steenstrup (discoverer of the "kjökenmødinger"), who was invited from Copenhagen to Predmost by the said Dr. Wankel. To use his words: "The stratum of culture surpassed all my expectations when I was facing the remains of this magnificent and unique monument of nature and ancient culture. Every handful of earth I lifted from the down-falling stratum contained pieces of mammoth bones." (Vide J. Steenstrup, "Mammothjaeger-Stationen ved Predmost det østerrigske Kronland Mähren, efter et besøg der i Juni-Juli 1888." Kjöbenhavn. 1888.) Thus Steenstrup, at the time when Predmost was quite an unknown land. We have collected in Predmost about 2000 mammoth back-bones very well preserved, and arranged in order like bricks. Along with them there are many jaw-bones and teeth of young animals, as well as bones of unborn young mammoth babies—countless duplicates of a whole series, beginning with sucklings several weeks old, and ending with individuals of as much as a hundred years. By means of these we can construct the odontography of the mammoth just as easily as that of the living elephant.

But the herds of mammoths did not die here of some epidemic, or during a natural catastrophe. They were brought hither by the hunters of the mammoths. We find, for instance, separate heaps of the same kinds of bones which must have

been assembled by man. Thus there are 13 pieces of tusks in a pile; then again, another heap of 50 mammoth back-teeth; again 12 skulls of wolves, and so on. The skulls and the bones are for the most part broken and burned, as diluvial man utilised the brains and marrow of these animals. The best sample of such a bone-pit was obtained when we discovered on Aug. 19 a part of another large abode of diluvial man in Vistonice (German Wisternitz) at the foot of the Palava Hills, 40 km. south of Brno. In Predmost the rocks formed a shelter, which was protected from the north, while to the south it offered a wide and distant view. Here the diluvian tribe lived for many a generation, and on one spot it buried a whole family of 20 persons, which must have died of an epidemic or in some catastrophe. The skeletons were lying under an undisturbed stratum and were enclosed in a grave of elliptic form, 4 metres in length and 2.5 m. in width, and covered with a strong layer of stones 40 cm. deep. On one side the grave was surrounded by a row of mammoth shoulder-blades; on the other by a palisade of lower jaws. With one of the skeletons lay the head of an Arctic fox, and beside a child's skeleton was a beautiful necklace.

The skeletons and skulls of adults have been reconstructed: there were 12 adults in the group, including men, women, old men, and 8 children. The type in question is an advanced human type, which has been named "Homo Predmostensis." Homo Predmostensis approaches the Neanderthal type in that he has a strongly developed skull above his eyes, but his forehead is higher; the lower jaw has a prominent cliin; the tibia shows a high degree of side-to-side flattening or platynemia; the sexual dimorphism is considerable. The women are less like the Neanderthal type. If we had not found so many complete skeletons by which we were able to settle the morphology of the whole skeleton and its zoological value, we should not have recognised by mere skulls the sexual dimorphism, and a layman would have surely taken the sexes for two quite distinct diluvial races. Morphologically, all the bones and the brain differ from the present type of man (Homo Sapiens). It is possible that Homo Predmostensis is a mongrel of two diluvial races, and physically akin to the present Australian natives. The diluvial man from Vistonice whose skull we found in 1925 is akin to the Predmost type.

Among his manual products the most interesting are the primitive works of art. The diluvial man of Moravia was already an artist, draughtsman, and engraver and carver. A few years ago the samples

of his primitive art would have been rejected as forgeries; as a matter of fact, this was actually done by the French scholar Salomon Reinach, in his letter addressed to the Anthropological Society in Berlin in 1890, at the time of the first Wankel discoveries in Predmost. To-day, when we are acquainted with Altamira and the diluvial Venus, we keep these objects as great treasures. The most valuable is a statuette of a mammoth, a piece of plastic work done in a very realistic manner. The surface of the object is smoothed, but, by accumulations of deep and shallow, straight and crooked lines, the diluvial artist marked the places where the mammoth body was bare and where it was covered with short or long hair, or even with a mane. Also, the tail is very well marked. We see that the mammoth had a short tail with a bushy end. There is no doubt that the man of Predmost must have observed the mammoth well and often, to enable his rough hand to make such a good likeness of the animal: here is preserved for us his immediate sense perception and his fresh impression. It differs from drawings of mammoths found in France, in that it does not represent the animal with such a high and hump-like back.

Totally different from this physioplastic (true-to-nature) production is an ideoplastic (derived from ideas) styliform likeness of a tattooed woman. A famous French archæologist, the Abbé Breuil, has shown how in diluvial art a figure ornament develops from a realistic subject, as, for instance, a form of a horse. The modern Cubism, which does not hesitate to represent even arched forms by its geometrical ideal of form—namely, with a broken line and angle—has very old predecessors. In the Iron Age, the likeness of man was drawn in triangles, which is trianglism akin to cubism. The redskins of the tribe Majaro draw human forms in the style of meandering lines (meandrisms). A peculiar drawing on the tusk of a mammoth might seem at first a mere senseless accumulation of geometrical lines, reminding one of the discovery of a decorative analogy in the Oriental culture, while in reality it represents a conventionalised, ideoplastic piece of work, in which the hunter of the mammoth has pictured his adored one with head, breast, and certain parts of her body prominent, while neglecting her hands and feet. The result of the stylistic tendency was that the picture, which was first conceived as naturalistic, changed into a quantity of geometrical forms. We are used to a simple, realistic art among primitive diluvial men, who depicted animals, which

[Continued overleaf.]

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Continued.

were their chief concern, in a way that was perfectly true to nature.

The animals, indeed, were the centre of their imagination. Note the mammoth statuette and the head of the bear, or remember the countless drawings found in French and Pyrenean caves. Thus, also, existing tribes of primitive hunters, the Bushmen in Africa, or the Australian natives, paint hunting scenes and the likeness of their quarry in a very realistic way. With the more developed tribes simple observation grows into speculative imagination, and thus art becomes ideoplastic. The remarkable feature of Predmost is that we find there side-by-side such primitive physioplastic efforts as seen in the little mammoth, and such outstanding ideoplastic work as the styliform shape of a woman. This is mysterious, for it shows us two tendencies in primitive art which ought to be separated by a long stretch of time. When trying to explain it, we are helped by the fact that in all discoveries at Predmost we can discern a blended type: in the physical features of the race an inferior and a more developed type; in the handicraft shown by the character of the stone products, marks of two distinct cultures. It may be that Predmost was the scene of meeting of two evolutionary lines, which resulted not only in mixing blood, but also in blending the whole life of two races each of which had its own tradition. We shall be clear about it when Predmost has been thoroughly investigated, and the comparative study of all the huge material completed. These ideas of mine are partly based on the views of prominent scholars such as Breuil, Burkitt, Parkyn, Verworn, Capitan, Sollas, Munro, Macalister, and others.

A whole series of statuettes roughly cut from the metacarpal bones of the mammoth represent probably images of pregnant women, and have an even base so that they can be made to stand, in which position they were probably placed during festivals. They are apparently fetiches, such as used by sorcerers among savages (the Siberian Goldi, Gilyaks, etc.) as remedies for diseases. Homo Predmostensis wanted, perhaps, to express by means of them his amazement at the miracle of the multiplying of his race. In the material from Predmost we find also unfinished statuettes of a kind that show us how the mammoth-hunter proceeded in making them. Thus, for instance, the middle finger-bone, otherwise complete, shows the outlines of the head and neck effected by scraping off the bone material towards the centre. These "women of Predmost" take their place beside the other diluvial female

statuettes found at Mentone, Brassempouy, Lespugue, Willendorf, and elsewhere. Plentiful are the ornamented tusks, ribs, and bones of mammoths, besides flint-stones. One of the ribs has a wave-like line drawn on it, with a number of fairly regular short parallel lines drawn into the turnings, which seems to prove the fact that diluvial man in Predmost had some notion of counting. Another mammoth-rib, well smoothed, 245 mm. long, is covered with more than 2000 furrows arranged in parallel wedge-like lines. In the diluvial abode in Vistonice we uncovered various pieces of plastic work made of dried earth. Marvellous is the little head of a bear, a treasure of diluvial sculpture, a faultless piece of art. There were also found parts of a human figure made of the same mass, and shaped in a primitive way like a toy for children; it has only three fingers on one hand, and reminds one of similar products of the Australian natives. The rough material of which the mass of the statuettes were made was found even more frequently. These statuettes were safely deposited along with the stone implements and bones of the mammoths in the ash-hearth—which fact is rather important, being a new phenomenon in the palæolithic world. A roughly scraped human face has been portrayed by Homo Predmostensis on the joint of a mammoth femur (see front-page illustration).

PEARL DIVERS OF THE SOUTH SEAS.—(Continued from page 892.)

betrayed no emotion as he gazed at the priceless gem, which lay in the hollow of his enormous, rough, calloused palm. Here was a find! A beauty, perfectly round and lustrous. The boys jostled each other in their eagerness, as they came over the side to collect some of their trade. Here was a scoop for them; enough betel-nut and tobacco to last them the rest of their lives—until they reach the village. With much hilarity and joyous shouts they dropped astern, some of them playing on their newly acquired tin whistles and mouth-organs—an infernal discord, but it punctuated their happiness and made them the envy of the fleet.

The clouds burst crimson, leaving transient passages of radiant splendour overlaid with tenderest colours that pervaded and qualified. The eastern sky turns from blue to deepest purple as swift, tropic night overshadows the scene. Lights from the station stabbed the darkness as we swung up to the anchorage, leaving the lagoon to its solitude and silence.

Throughout the pearling season the conversation is all of pearls. They are discussed by domestics in the kitchens, and form the theme of gossip round

the village fires. Boys who remain loyal to their Taubadas intrigue against the boys of rival Taubadas. If you pass natives on the track, *waituna* (pearls) is the dominant word of their conversation. They will discuss the trade which they may get, or are boastful of that which they have received, and play the "big man" in their respective villages, purchasing for their girls the many gewgaws which their vain little hearts covet. For the traders there are fat times and lean; years when they will clear a cool ten thousand pounds, other periods when the lagoon is not generous with her wealth. One trader works out his average for twenty years at one thousand pounds per annum; another, in a few seasons, cleared £30,000. Traders have to make frequent gifts of tobacco and pander to the natives in an attempt to buy the boys, but the Papuan does not possess his price; you may keep him in tobacco for a year, but, if it so please him, he takes his pearls to your rival. Fancy-free, he pleases himself in all things except when the Government or his own tribal laws limit his actions. A drought materially affects a pearling season, as, during such a period, *lapi* oyster becomes an important addition to the native supplies, and, when they use it for food, the customary process of cooking is to bake the oyster over an open fire; in this manner a vast number of very fine pearls get cracked by the heat and consequently are of little or no value. Also, the natives take out a lot of the small oysters, thus impoverishing the pearl patches.

In March, buyers from the prominent jewellers of the world arrive in Sanaroa. They charter one of the crazy schooners and make the—to them—hazardous and dangerous voyage to the Trobriands, there to pit their astute wits against the less practised foibles of these big-fisted, lantern-jawed men of the wilds, fighting the contest for the parcel of pearls in the tumbled stores of the traders. But even for these expert buyers the tremendous chance which is borne with the pearls is ever present. They might leave Sanaroa on a rising market, to discover on their return the bottom has dropped out of the enterprise. From the moment that man battles with the elements of nature and monsters of the deep for their treasures, romance, sin, sorrow, and sometimes death follow in the wake of these precious "tears." Thus, from the silent depths of distant oceans, the pearls drift to the shop windows of great cities; the rumble of the surge is supplanted by the rumbling of traffic, and dainty maids of fashion gaze upon these lustrous pearls, marking their beauty, unconscious of the greater splendour of the coral seas that gave them birth.



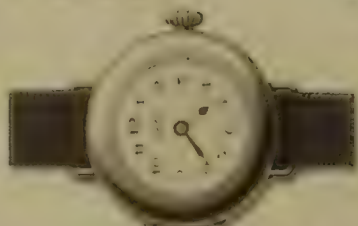
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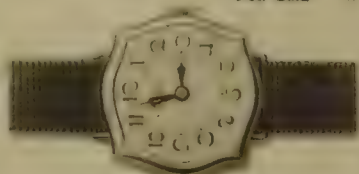
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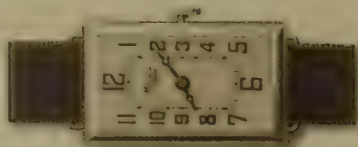
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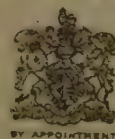


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Faune," which almost gives one the actual sensation of summer heat in a forest glade; but this "Prelude" is the most successful example of its kind in the whole history of music, and neither Respighi's "Fountains" nor his "Pines" have any quality of this sort. They are, in fact, respectable musical journales. Into the third movement of the "Pines" the song of the nightingale is introduced on the gramophone (the actual record was lent by the Gramophone Company). This

to be examined microscopically; it is a piece of hearty, vigorous music-making, and it bears the same relation to music as a daily newspaper does to literature. Therefore I find the inclusion of a gramophone record of a real nightingale's song as appropriate in "The Pines of Rome" as a photograph of Regent Street would be in the *Daily Express* or any other newspaper.

Mr. Tcherepnin's symphony is another, but not so very different, matter. Like Signor Respighi, he is

fluent and accomplished, but this "Symphoniette" is essentially what used to be called "Kappellmeister" music—that is to say, music written by an able musician who had assimilated the music of the day—and of the day before—and could produce at will very tolerable imitations of it. There is not a truly original bar in the whole multitude of bars which make up this extremely long-winded and tautological composition. In fact, the skill with which Mr. Tcherepnin says the same thing over and over again is amazing. If what he said were new, one could understand that his anxiety lest we should miss its significance might lead him into repetition, but there is nothing new whatever in this gigantic "Symphoniette"; it is a sort of *résumé* of Russian music since Rimsky-Korsakov—to whose memory it is dedicated.

One day, when psycho-analysis has become more of a science and the mechanism of the brain is better understood, we shall be given an explanation of this particular form of ability which Mr. Tcherepnin possesses. It is a form of automatic writing; evidently

(Continued overleaf.)



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makes an interesting diversion, but it has been criticised as an intrusion out of place in a work of musical art. This, to my mind, is a pedantic and irrelevant objection. The "Pines" is not a work of art of the kind that can be damaged by æsthetic impurities. It is not intended



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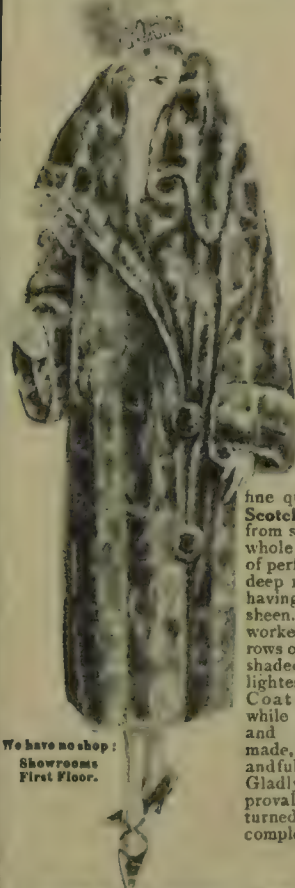
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Continued.]

the material stored in the sub-conscious mind flows into expression without any brake or hindrance from the critical intelligence.

A remarkable feature of Mr. Tcherepnin's "Symphoniette" is the effective orchestration of the work. This orchestral sense seems to be a legacy left to all the pupils of Rimsky-Korsakov, and one regrets all the more that it should be at the service of a musical intelligence that seems incapable of expressing itself with significance. I am told that at official inquiries into shipwrecks the ordinary seaman to-day will not tell a plain unvarnished tale; he thinks it necessary to tell his story in the style of his daily newspaper, and so, instead of those wonderfully pithy and graphic stories such as one finds in Hakluyt, one gets mere journalese without individuality or colour. In the same way intensive education of many modern musicians seems to deprive them of all natural and significant utterance.

Fortunately, there are exceptions, and such an exception is Igor Stravinsky, whose "Pulchinella Suite," after Pergolesi, was performed at the last Queen's Hall Symphony concert. This Suite, which is based upon a selection of pieces from the compositions of Giambattista Pergolesi (1710-1736), is a work for which I can only express unqualified admiration. Those who do not admire Stravinsky's ballets "Petroushka" and "Le Sacre du Printemps," and who find his later work still less acceptable, may be recommended to this "Pulchinella Suite." Its use of Pergolesi's material is masterly, for Stravinsky succeeds in not only giving you all there is of Pergolesi, but in adding, without the slightest distortion, an enormous amount of pure Stravinsky. He has retained all the charm of the original, and, as it were, added a running and most illuminating and fascinating commentary. The third movement is particularly beautiful, and contains some moments of the most ravishing harmony, while the seventh movement *vivo*

is pure Stravinsky, and one of the finest examples of humour in music extant; it made even the staid audience at the Queen's Hall burst into applauding laughter.

Sir Henry Wood is to be congratulated on his enterprise and sound judgment in including such a work in his programme; it is worth a hundred Respighi "Roman Pines" or "Fountains," or Tcherepnin Symphoniettes. I notice that in his programme for the Symphony concert at the Queen's Hall on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 7, is the Stravinsky "Petroushka" ballet music, and I would advise all those who are not yet converted to Stravinsky to go to hear it. I suggest to Sir Henry Wood that, as he has done so well already, he might go one step further and give us at some future, but not too far future, concert Stravinsky's music to "Les Noces," which made a deep impression upon those who heard it in Paris, but is still unknown in London.

The other new composition to have its first performance in London recently is Mlle. Germaine Tailleferre's Concerto in D for pianoforte and orchestra, played at the Queen's Hall Symphony concert by M. Cortot. Mlle. Tailleferre is one of a group of young French composers known as "The Six." The present composition is distinctly contrapuntal in style, and is avowedly modelled on Bach. The first two movements are particularly agreeable, and show considerable tact, but the last movement is not quite so successful. The concerto proved, however, that Mlle. Tailleferre is a musician of no mean ability, with a distinct feeling for style.

At the time of writing, I have only heard rehearsals of Mr. Holst's new Choral Symphony, so I will reserve my criticism until I have had the opportunity of hearing the complete performance. It is a very large-scale, ambitious work, and Mr. Holst's admirers will wish for it a popular success similar to that won by "The Planets," which is, perhaps, the most successful of modern English orchestral works.—W. J. TURNER.

OLD LONDON IN COLOUR: FLEET STREET IN SEDAN-CHAIR DAYS.

(See Colour Illustrations.)

WE reproduce elsewhere in this number in colour photogravure (a process already represented in our issues of June 13 and Nov. 8 last) three charming studies of Old London by Mr. E. A. Cox. The first one has a particular interest as showing an early home of Izaak Walton (1593-1683), the author of "The Compleat Angler." The memoir of him, based on notes by Andrew Lang, in the "Dictionary of National Biography," says: "In 1626, in his marriage license, he was styled an ironmonger. By 1614 a deed shows that Walton was in possession of 'half a shop' two doors west of Chancery Lane, in Fleet Street. This house was pulled down in 1799, but it had been drawn and engraved by J. T. Smith in 1794. . . . In August 1644 a vestryman for St. Dunstan's was chosen 'in room of Izaak Walton, lately departed out of this parish.'" The double-page picture shows an ancient house that was the home of Sir Richard Whittington, the famous mediæval "Lord Mayor of London," whose historical career affords little foundation for the nursery tale of which he somehow became the hero. He died in 1423, and was buried in the Church of St. Michael Paternoster Royal, in College Hill, near Cannon Street. "Whittington's executors," writes James Tait in the "Dictionary of National Biography," "were instructed by his will to sell the house he lived in close by the church." The subject of the third colour page is the old Bridewell Hospital. Originally a castle of William the Conqueror, and rebuilt as a palace by Henry VIII., it was given by Edward VI. to the City of London as a penitentiary and "house of correction." It was mostly destroyed in the Great Fire. New Bridewell, built in 1829, was pulled down in 1864.



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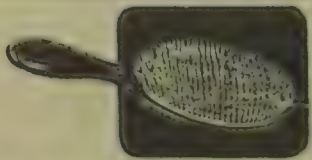
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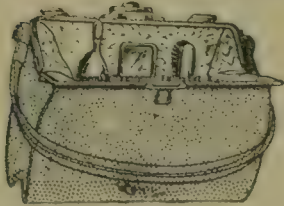


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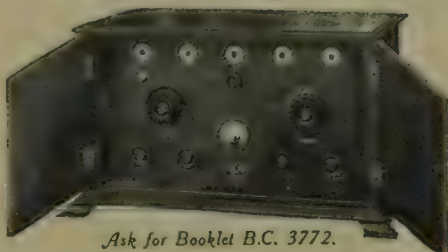
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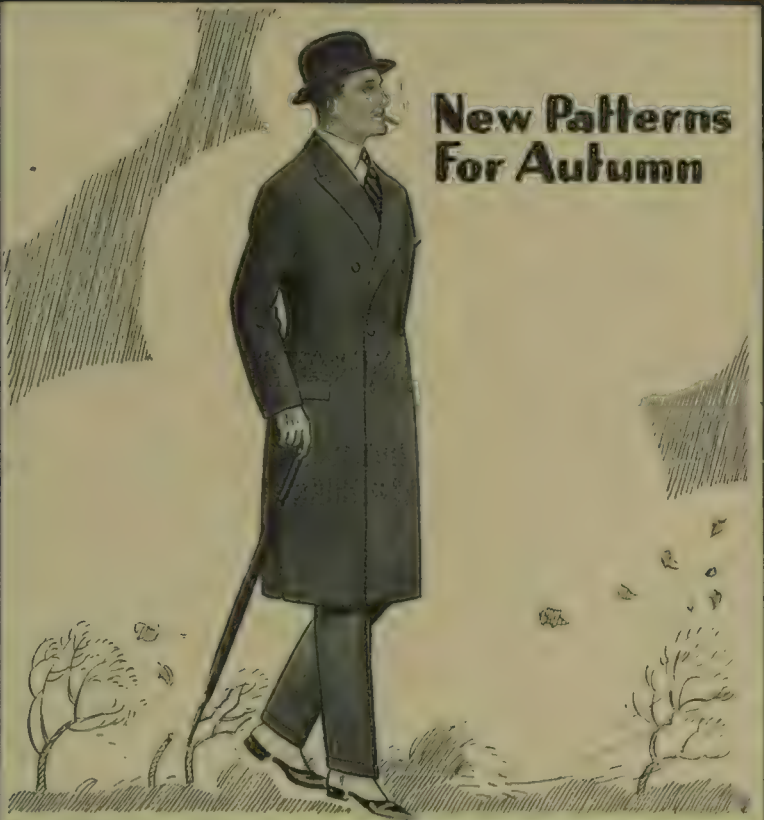
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words, the private owner is now paying approximately the amount which the Government announced it required from the whole motoring community—private, commercial, and public service—when the horsepower tax was imposed. In fact, if the figures relating to motor-cycle taxation are included, that requirement is considerably exceeded by the revenue collected from private interests. The grand total extracted from the motor-owner was no less than £15,482,071—and there are whispers abroad that the Government is not satisfied yet, and may even increase the basis. W. W.



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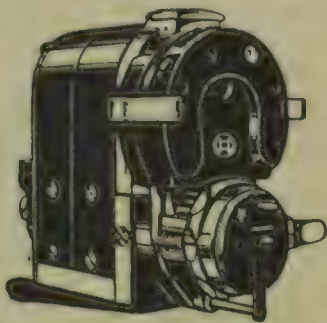
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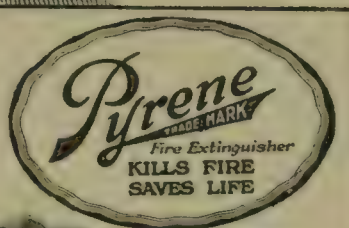
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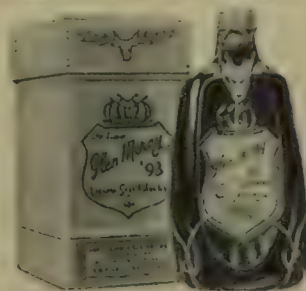
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If the way to a happy new year is to start well, 1926 happiness can be secured by going to the Happy New Year Ball at the Albert Hall for the British Empire Service League and the Middlesex Hospital. It will be a really jolly ball. Prince Arthur of Connaught is President, and Princess Arthur is Chairman of the Ball Committee, which numbers many very distinguished people. It will be a costume ball, which will be specially popular on New Year's Eve. Patriotic people and firms are promising valuable prizes, particulars of which will be announced. There is a daily increasing demand for tickets, the first two thousand of which are two guineas each, including supper. They are obtainable from the British Empire League, 130, Baker Street, or Mr. Sherwood Foster, 15, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.7, and should be quickly secured.

The Crown Princess of Sweden, who was accompanied by her mother, the Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven, her sister, Princess Andrew of Greece, and Lady Louis Mountbatten, opened a sale of household necessities, at 18, Mansfield Street, lent by Lord and Lady Gainford, in aid of the winter work of the Friends of the Poor. Her Royal Highness, dressed all in golden-brown, looked very well. She made no speech; just declared the sale open. Her mother and sister and Lady Louis Mountbatten departed laden with parcels, while the Crown Princess proceeded from stall to stall ordering and buying, until dainty little Mme. de Bahr, wife of the Swedish Naval Attaché, who was in attendance, had to have help to carry the purchases. There is no philanthropic effort which commands greater confidence than the Friends of the Poor, because the money is so well spent to benefit the really deserving who are poor, very many, as the Rev. Mordaunt Bisett said, having seen much better days. The work of Miss Collin, the indefatigable hon. secretary since its inception, is beyond all praise. The Countess of Lauderdale was there, better since her illness. The Dowager Countess of Lichfield was selling clothes suitable for distribution. Lady Cable was buying. She is leaving town for Devonshire, and later going abroad. Lady Emmott was buying and selling. Viscountess Marsham was selling books. The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham was selling fruit and also jam, of which her housekeeper had made 300 lb.; while another lady, Mrs. Albert Van den Bergh's cook, had made scores of most alluring-looking cakes. Lady Gainford was dressed in cedar-green satin, and with Lord Gainford welcomed and saw off the Crown Princess of Sweden. It was a very successful sale, and on Tuesday, the 3rd, Lady English, wife of the well-known surgeon, had an American tea and sale at 82, Brook Street, for the Girls' Aid branch of the Friends of the Poor.

Prince George Imeretinsky and Miss Avril Joy Mullens were well and truly married on Wednesday at the Russian Church of St. Philip in Buckingham Palace Road, according to the ritual of the Greek

Orthodox Church, and on Thursday at St. Margaret's, Westminster, according to the Church of England service. The Russian Church has not a very imposing interior. It was decorated with white flowers in gilded baskets for the occasion, and the gilded crowns were worn, having been fitted beforehand, and were not upheld over the heads of bride and bridegroom, which must have entailed a certain amount of strain on the supporters. The bride looked very youthful, very fair, very attractive, in her simple white satin, pearl-embroidered attire, with a long chatelaine of orange blossoms at one side of the skirt, and carrying a lovely bouquet of white roses and white heather. There were not a great many guests. Lady Mullens was in black trimmed with long fringe-like black-and-white monkey fur, and wearing a black-and-white hat. Next day, the Church of England service of Holy Matrimony at St. Margaret's, Westminster, attracted a great crowd and was a larger and more important affair. Prince and Princess George Imeretinsky left amid a shower of good wishes, and one hopes that the girl bride has really married the fairy prince.

Lady Troubridge's younger girl was married on Wednesday, at St. Mark's, North Audley Street, to Captain R. K. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, whose father changed his name to Martineau, and, with his wife, lives at Kincaig, Invergordon, and 27, Sloane Court. The bridegroom and best man were in the full-dress uniform of the Seaforths, and the pipers played as the bride drove up to the church "I lo'e no lassie but ane"; and, as the happy pair left the church, "Wooded and married an a'." Mrs. Mackenzie is a very pretty bride, tall, dark-eyed, and graceful. Her mother, only sister of the late Countess of Dudley, is a clever novelist and a most charming woman, one of the descendants of Elizabeth Fry, a member of the celebrated Quaker family of Gurney. The wedding was a very pretty one. Master Bill Lawson, who came with his handsome mother, Mrs. F. E. Lawson, in silver and white, made a fascinating page, and there were five white-clad bridesmaids. A. E. L.

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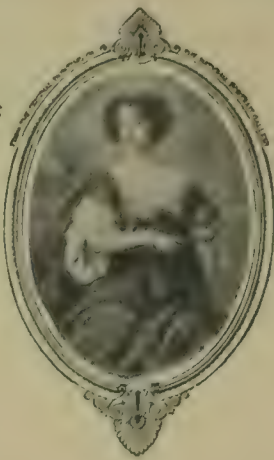
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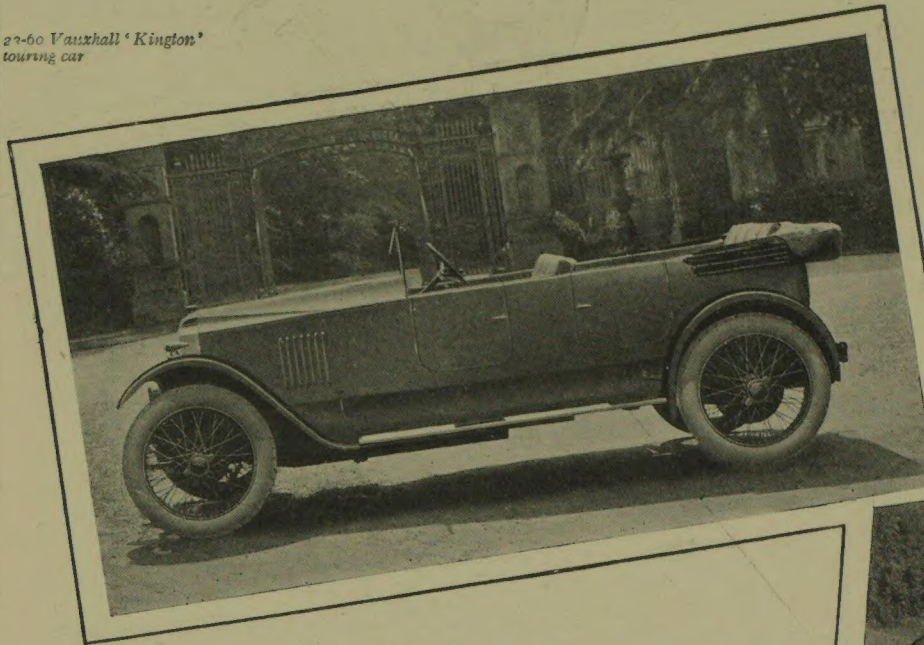
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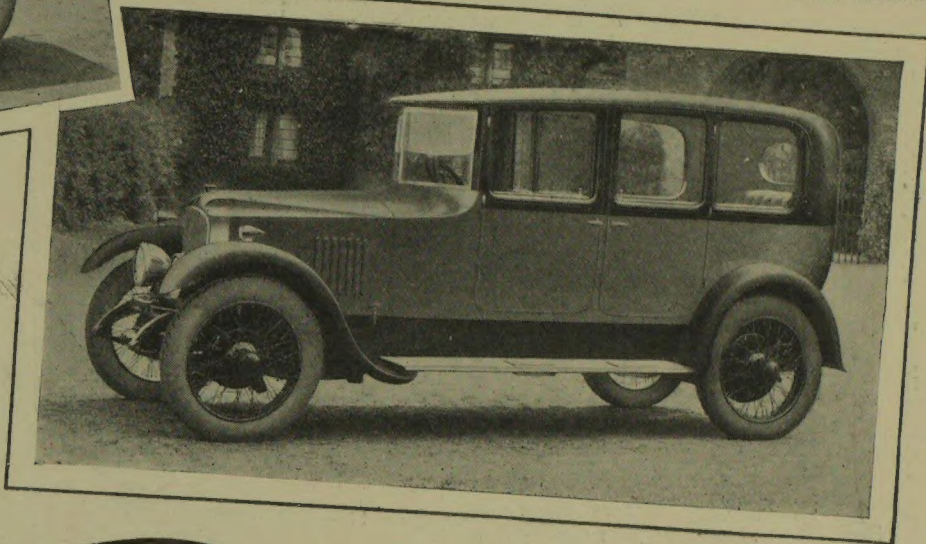
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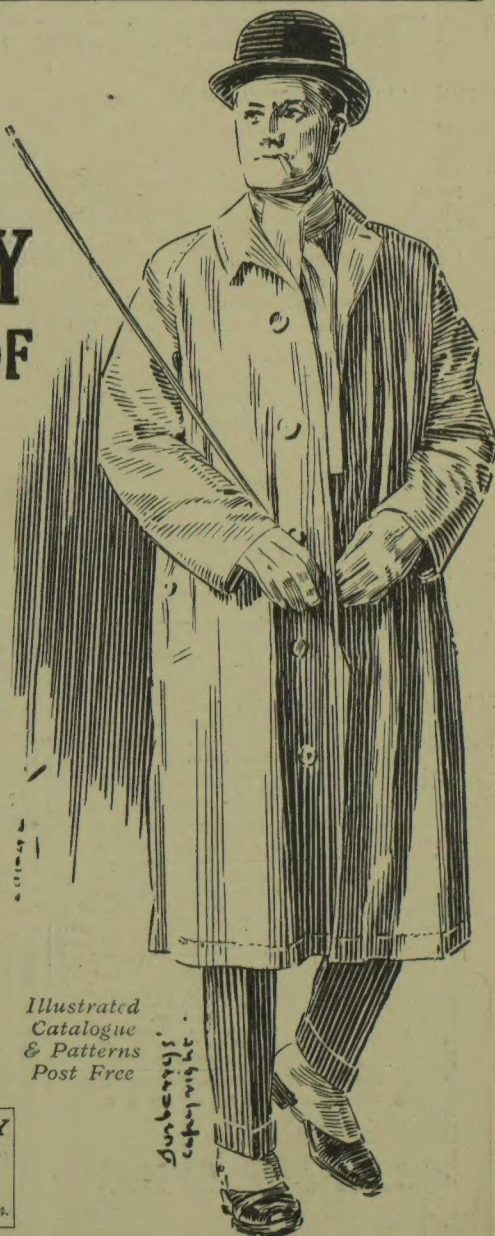
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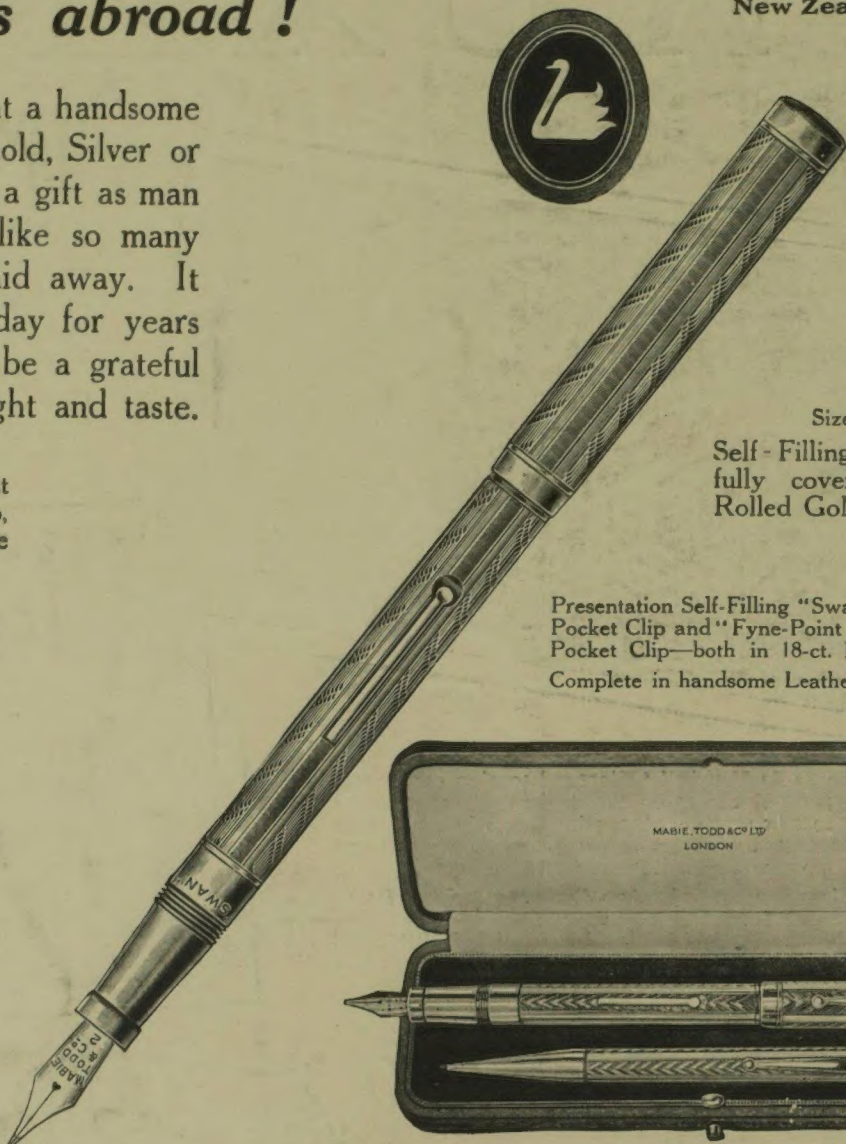
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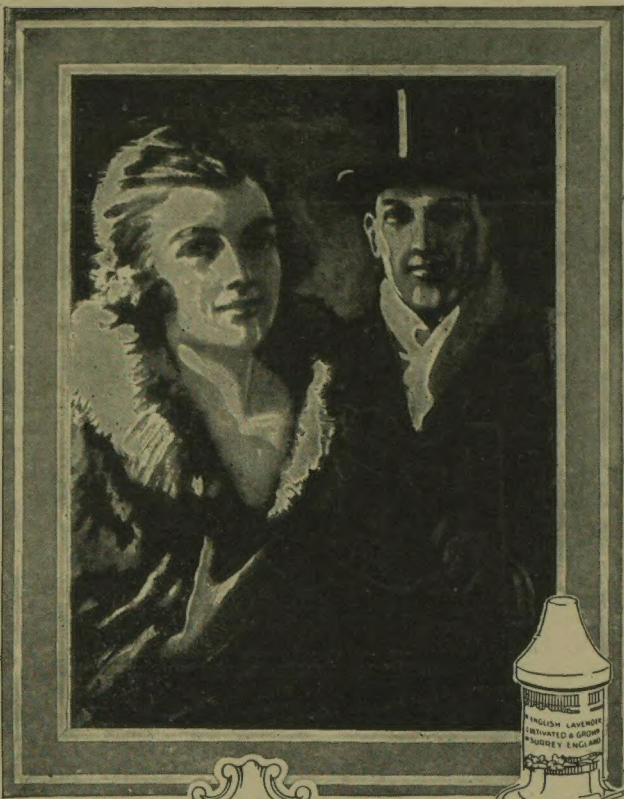
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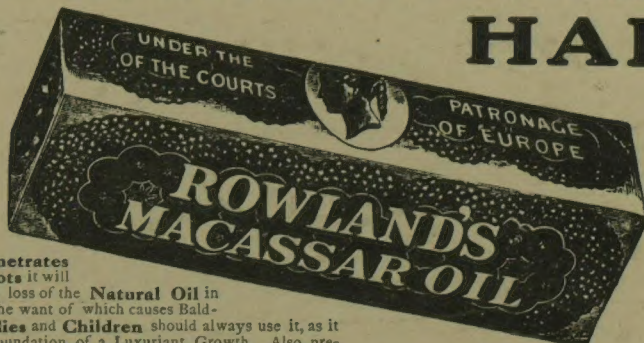
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